INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

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VOL XVI NO 6— BOMBAY SATURDAY JANUARY 7 1928 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO. **TO-NIGHT--THIS WEEK!**

A GIANT SPECTACLE—A GLORIOUS MELODRAMA OF LOVE AND ADVENTURE

"SEA HORSES"

An Allan Dwan Production on a lavish scale—a Paramount Picture of a thrilling Sea Story, featuring **FLORENCE VIDOR** and the handsome **JACK HOLT**

Tornadoes and Shipwreck—Love and Adventure on Land and Sea—Tingling with Thrills—Massive in Production is this picture! A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT : 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Heiyo Maru ..	15th Dec.	6th Jan.
Celebes Maru ..	24th ,,	10th Jan.
Ishikari Maru ..	27th ,,	12th ,,
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	20th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	12th ,,	23rd ,,
Yeikoku Maru ..	13th ,,	25th ,,
Heinan Maru ..	23rd ,,	3rd Feb.
*Kasado Maru ..	24th ,,	10th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	26th ,,	7th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Feb.	20th ,,

*Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Cl. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

After all your old Favourite

CIGARETTES

Manufactured by the well-known Cigarette Manufacturers

Messrs. R. & J. HILL, Ltd., London

Reputed for their well-known brands since 1775 A. D., are arriving next week.

Do you know their Name?

If not Inquire of the distributors.

Cinema star Photograph enclosed in each packet.

Distributors:—ISHVERDAS & CO. P. O. Box 733, Bombay 1.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal,
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Companies,
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000 1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926-Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000.
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH THE

VULCAN

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

For Particulars Apply to:—
K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 25347.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—RAILWAY STAFF to be trained and posted on Indian Railways and abroad. Attractive terms. Apply to the MANAGER, Commercial College, Ujjain C. I.
A 29768

WANTED.—An experienced ARTIST LITHOGRAPHER to apply with copies of testimonials and specimen lithographic copies stating age and salary required. Proprietor Shanmugha Vilasam Press, Ambasamudram.
A R640

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, strong in English and Mathematics to help a boy in the Matric Class between 8 and 9 a.m. daily at Cumballa Hill. Apply Box No. 2075 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R641

WANTED for Bhakwat Bhakti Ashram, an ADHYAPKA to teach Sanskrit and English (upto the Entrance standard). Pay according to qualifications. Apply to R. B. Capt. Balbir Singh, Rewari. (Punjab).
A 29758

WANTED—An experienced GUJARATI GRADUATE TUTOR and COMPANION, strong in English with sound commercial knowledge with testimonial. Apply to SETH HARGOVANDAS JEEVANDAS, Diamond Building, Lohar Chawl.
A R636

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ALL ROUND Young Indian Cotton man ten years in the trade just returned from an extensive tour in Japan and Europe desires change first class cotton firm Please write to Box No. 2077 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R643

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

TO LET at Santa Cruz two big rooms, westerly breeze and use of terrace to a respectable vegetarian Hindu couple only, rent Rs. 25/-. Please write to Post Box No. 449 Bombay.
C R642

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

"TEMPESTUOUS PETTICOATS"—Their sayings and doings.—Are vividly described in Pope's "RAPE OF THE LOCK". which has been acclaimed to be "the most brilliant mock-heroic poem in the world." If you desire to enjoy Popes's master-piece by being transported in imagination to the social background against which the fops and flirts displayed their craze for elegant trifles, send for the exhaustive edition of the poem by Professor Keshavlal L. Oza, Bahauddin College Junagad. who will supply it for Rs. 3/7/0—by no means a high price for a daintily bound volume of 440 pages. which has been praised by Professors of English in the Oxford, Harvard. Yale. and Columbia Universities.
L 29767

MATRIMONIAL.

A SUITABLE MATCH for a double graduate Bisa Aggarwal (Garg-gotra) girl. Correspond with The MANAGER, D. B. AGGARWAL CO., Patiala (Punjab)
M R639

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

572 Calico Looms of 30" to 56" Reed Spaces of George, Keighly's make.

Preparatory machines for Spinning complete from Cards to Roving for 12 small preparations.

All the above machinery is in perfect running order. For further particulars, apply to,

THE KESORAM COTTON MILLS LTD.,
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

R620.

FOR SALE—One Hammond portable latest model TYPEWRITER, English and Vernacular combined keyboards with ten different shuttles quite new. Sacrificing for Rs. 225/. Please enquire Box No. 330, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

TAKE ANY OLIVER user's advice. American Factory Rebuilt Oliver No. 9. Standard Visible Typewriter, Strong, durable, reliable, unequalled for manifolding and stencil cutting, looks and operates like a New Typewriter, beautiful types, any size carriage, can now be had on a very small monthly payment on Hire-Purchase System at lowest cash prices. Special quantity discount to the Trade. For particulars and prices please apply XYZ C/o "The Bombay Chronicle," Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KASHMIR French red APPLES, thin skin walnuts 11 lbs. basket Rs. 5/4 each. Stoneless appricots, shelled walnuts, chesnuts, figs, sultanas, raisins, black currants 6lbs. basket Rs. 5/ each. Thin skin almonds, assorted dry fruits 6lbs. basket Rs. 6/. SHISHOO & SON, Srinagar.
F R632

PROFESSION

HON. ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Character, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT of INDIA
POST OFFICE
Cash Certificates

Rs. 10 for Rs. 8-0-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

A return of 4½ per cent.
Compound Interest.

FREE of INCOME TAX

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED
WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR.

MAXIMUM HOLDING 10,000 Rupees

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT
AND SET ASIDE A REGULAR SUM EVERY MONTH.

If you bought a Cash Certificate before April 1st 1925, you need not cash it after five years. IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP IT another five years because you will obtain Rs. 13 instead of Rs. 10 and you may, if you so desire, encash it at any time with interest.

Ask for particulars from any Post Office.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LAWN TENNIS

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS of WESTERN INDIA.
Under the Auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd.
15th February to 27th February, 1928 (inclusive).

Gentlemen's Singles
Gentlemen's Doubles
Ladies' Singles
Ladies' Doubles
and
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles.

Entries close on Wednesday, 8th February, 1928. Full particulars and entry forms can be obtained from:—
E. RO...
The Hon. Secretary for Law...
Bombay Gymkhana Ltd.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of CHATURBHUJ RANCHHODDASS alias CHATURBHOJ RANCHHODDAS alias CHUTTERBHUJ RUNCHHORDAS alias CHUTTERBHOJ RUNCHHORDAS, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed, widower .....Deceased.

(1.) JAMNADAS CHATURBHUJ, and (2.) HEMRAJ CHATERBHUJ, both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Ghatkoper, outside the Fort, sons of the deceased abovenamed, unemployed .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this nineteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 19th day of December, 1927.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO., Petitioners' Attorneys.
29765

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL COKPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 9th January, 1928, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

114-115. From Dr. A. G. Merchant.—For requesting (114) the representatives of the Corporation on the Advisory Committees of the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways to move in their respective Committees for the provision of stretchers, etc., at all important stations and (115) the Commissioner to ask the visitors and patients in different Municipal hospitals not to give any money to the staff without obtaining a duly signed receipt.

116. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee as to whether it is desirable that the incumbent of the post of Municipal Commissioner should not hold office for more than five years.

117-118. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—(117) For requesting the Commissioner to provide three additional motor lorries for the more expeditious removal of refuse from the City and (118) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the beggar nuisance prevailing in the Crawford Markets.

119-120. From Dr. M. F. Bisni—(119) For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the construction of the Municipal Market at Byculla and (120) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the entrance to the Victoria Gardens from the Victoria 2nd Cross Lane.

121-122. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For requesting (121) the Schools Committee to get an easy Health primer published for the use of the pupils of the Municipal Primary Schools and (122) the Commissioner to have all hand carts and wheel barrows, plying in the City, numbered.

123. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that the Commissioner should not either directly or indirectly influence the votes of any Councillor except by speeches at the meetings of the Corporation or its Committees.

124. From Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For expressing regret at the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan.

125. From Mr. S. K. Pupala, seconded by Mr. G. K. Borade and another Councillor—For appointing Mr. Shankerrao A. Mantri as the Corporation's representative on the Board of Management of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India.

126. From Mr. Y. G. Pandit, seconded by Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola—For appointing Mr. S. K. Pupala to be the Corporation's representative on the Board of Management of the Bombay Sanitary Association.

127-128. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For expressing opinion (127) that the President should take the sense of the meeting if he wishes to adjourn a Corporation meeting to a day other than a Monday or Thursday and (128) that an application from a Councillor for asking priority for an item should be for a particular date to be specified therein.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 6th January, 1928.
29763

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA. RAILWAY

THERE will be a particular CHECK of SEASON TICKETS on:—
8th to 13th January, 1928.
SEASON TICKET HOLDERS.
will assist by having their tickets ready to show at:—
VICTORIA TERMINUS
MASJID
SANDHURST ROAD
BYCULLA
as they pass through the gates in and out and thus minimise inconvenience and delay to themselves.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30th December, 1927.
29757

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(CENTRAL SALSETTE TRAMWAY).

SUBJECT to sanction by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Bombay, the Central Salsette Tramway will be opened for passenger traffic between Andheri and Wadhavli on and from 9th January, 1928.

For timings of the service, see Poster Notices exhibited at stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 4th January, 1928.
29761

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE TO LET.

LARGE GROUND FLOOR OFFICE TO LET on Ballard Pier Road. Premises recently occupied by W. Crowder and Co., Ltd. For further particulars and inspection of premises apply to:—
The Joint Liquidators,
W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
C/o A. F. Ferguson and Co.,
Apollo Street, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20484.
29726

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 561 of 1925.
Messrs. RAMJI THAKERSEY, a firm .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. TYEB DOSSA, a firm..Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Junardeo Station, Post Jamai, Zilla Chhindvara, with the building standing thereon, admeasuring 79 Gunthas and bearing No. 200 and bounded on the East by the Umreth Road on the West by the land of Motichand on the North by Government Land and on the South by the G. I. P. Railway.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1927.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29762

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE MATTER OF GANGAPAM AMBAJI PULEE AND SAIBOO JAGANNATH PULEE MINORS.
and
IN THE MATTER OF SUIT NO. 2500 OF 1927 wherein CHUNILAL CHHABILDAS MASTER and another are plaintiffs and Jagannath Gangaram Pulee and Ors. are defendants.

CHUNILAL CHHABILDAS MASTER and Anr. .....Petitioners.

To,

(1.) GANGUGAI alias RADHABAI, widow of Ambaji Gangaram Pulee, mother and natural guardian of Gangaram Ambaji Pulee.

(2.) JAGANNATH GANGARAM PULEE, father and natural guardian of Saiboo Jagannath Pulee.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs in the above suit have applied to the Court to have Bai GANGUBAI alias RADHABAI and JAGANNATH GANGARAM PULEE or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor defendants and that the Judge in Chambers will on the 13th day of January, 1928, proceed to appoint the said Gangubai and Jagannath or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1927.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

Messrs RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29764

FREE! FREE!!
A DIARY FOR 1928.
A beautiful Diary of 366 pages for three annas postage Stamp
Please book your order in advance to avoid disappointment, to
RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI,
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1923			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA *	10,963
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		16,302
21 ,,	CHINA†		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
11 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	CETTIA ..	MOREA* ..	10,952
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx	16,088
2 June	RANPURA ..		16,601
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,985
16 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,572
30 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,319

@To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China hove limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only.
$Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62. C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseiles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA", on the 2nd of June 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.
During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS
There will be no extra charge for single berth cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,203
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,

1928		
x10th Jan.	KIDDERPORE..	Straits China and Japan.
x13th ,,	HIYEIZAN M.	Straits & Japan.
17th	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

xDoes not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
7th Jan.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
9th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi viaPort Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
11th ,,	BARPETA ..	Susen via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
13th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Susreh via Karachi.
18th ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
25th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

About 8 to 10 plots from 1,500 to 5,000 square yards of very valuable freehold building plots fronting on the Pedder and Warden Road are to be sold by private offers.

For plan and particulars apply to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
By order of the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—
Chairs, benches, cupboard, iron scale and weights, iron chains, shovels, etc.
On account of the underwriters:—
1 solid tyre (900 x 120).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs in suit No. 1326 of 1927 (Aishabai, widow of Haji Abbu Haji Sumar and others vs. Haji Mahomed Haji Alimahomed and others) and pursuant to the consent decree dated 21st day of September 1927, Messrs. BENETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, This Day, SATURDAY, the 7th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land or ground (partly of quit and ground tenure and partly of Fazandari tenure of which Nonsighor de-Esperance is the Fazandar) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the North Side of Chinch Bunder Road or Khadak Street, admeasuring 141-5|9 Square yards or there abouts of which about 85 square yards is Quit and ground rent land bearing Collector's Old No. 1362, New No. 7138, Old Survey No. 1448, New Survey No. 1 part of 3129 and 2(3132) Cadastral Survey No. 1632 of Mandvi Division and the piece of land 56-4|9 square yards or thereabouts is of Fazandari tenure bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1632 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 2766, 3124, and Street Nos. 138, 140, and 145, and bounded on the East partly by a passage and partly by the compound of the property of Padamsi Bhimji, on the West by the Chinch Bunder 1st Lane, or Khadak Street, on the North by Sweeper's passage and on the South by the said Chinch Bunder 1st Lane or Khadak Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT GODHRA.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE INDIAN TOYS AND GLASS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD." (IN LIQUIDATION) SITUATE AT GODHRA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of "The Indian Toys and Glass Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

The whole of "The Indian Toys and Glass Manufacturing Co. Ltd." (in liquidation), admeasuring about 3 acres and 18 gunthas of leasehold land together with the sheds, buildings, structures, and premises standing thereon situate at Godhra, Panchmahal District, bearing Survey No. 1185 and 9 part situate on the road leading to Lunavada and one vertical engine (10 H-P) by Marshall and Sons and one vertical boiler (60 pressure) and all other machinery, furniture and plants, etc., lying on the premises.
The above is now on view.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Liquidator or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opportunity is knocking at your doors.
Messrs. JAGTAP PICTURES
Present **TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK**
A SENSATION OF THE SCREEN
"Jay Bhavani"
Featuring
Miss DWARKABAI.
Written and directed by Mr. BHAVE.
A charming and splendid portrait of the Maharashtra history of SHRI SHIVAJI'S TIME.
It teems with Action!
It is Replete with incident!
It tells a Tender Love Tale!
It charms the eye and the mind!
Wild exciting chases and thousand hair-breadth escapes—climax jammed full of thrills and sensations.
Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m. — TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK AT **Cinema Majestic** GIRGAUM. — Saturday & Sunday Extra Show at 3 P. M.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
Presents TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
EXCELSIOR FILM COMPANY'S Super Jewel Production
"THE FATAL KISS"
Written by Late Mr. MANILAL K. JOSHI Featuring
Miss YAKBAL and Mr. ATHAVLE.
"ATTRACTION"
The famous dancing Girl Miss Yakbal presents in this picture some wonderful serpent dances. And this charming Story reveals a wonderful scheme of the dancing Girl's revenge
Also The Programs includes an INDIAN COMIC
DAILY FOUR SHOWS at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
EXTRA SHOW Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-30 P. M.
COMING. COMING.
Pathe's Super-Serial "GREEN ARCHER."

SPECIAL ATTRACTION
From SATURDAY 31st Dec. 1927
THIRD GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
TO-DAY
MATINEE 4-30 P.M. **2** NIGHT 9-30 P.M,
SHOWS
SENSATION OF THE SEASON
with entire new attraction
Prof. SHANKERARAO'S
KARLEKAR Grand Circus
and the largest Menagerie of wild beasts.
Week Day's Show at 9-30 P. M.
Location:—NANA'S CHOWK
Gowalia Tank, Grant Road, Bombay.
Book your Seats at the Circus Tent.
HALF RATE in First Class only to Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT for Tram Cars has been made after the Night Performance is over.

HARD COURT TENNIS
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIPS.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.
OPEN TO AMATEURS ONLY.
GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.
GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.
MIXED DOUBLES
LADIES' SINGLES.
LADIES' DOUBLES.
Entrance fee Rs. 5|- per player per event plus Re. 1- Capitation Tax.
ENTRIES CLOSE ON 19TH JANUARY, 1928.
Tournament commences on 23rd January, 1928.
Apply to:—
HON. SECRETARY FOR TENNIS,
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana,
Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay No. 2.

Malaria!
Direct correspondence desired with public officials, relief organisations, engineering and other camp managers, in respect of a proved specific for Malaria with no unpleasant or dangerous reaction.
No Agents Employed.
Address enquiries "Anti-Malaria Preparations (Publicity and Sales)"
146 FLEET ST., LONDON, ENGD

AMUSEMENTS.

"Boys to Board" Pathe Super Gazette
Time: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M. Matinee To day & To-morrow at 4 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

UNIVERSAL'S SPECIAL SELECTION.
'Wreckage'
A BANNAR PRODUCTION Featuring
MAY ALLISON and HOLMES HERBERT.
An epic of the screen. A mighty drama of the sea and society interwoven with gripping story from SALVAGE by Izola Forrester.
See how love triumphs over intrigue and disaster in
'Wreckage'
Involving two beautiful girls—a crooked nobleman—gem-smugglers—a big shipwreck and Oh, What not.
A TWO-REEL COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
AT
UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE
CINEMA PRECIOUS—Lamington Road.
4 SHOWS DAILY at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m
EXTRA SHOWS at 3-30 p.m on Saturday, and Sunday.
RATES FROM As. 3 TO Rs. 1/8.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road. 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Saturday, Sun. at 3-30
For Heaven's Sake! Chase the blues!
HERE'S THE YEAR'S BIGGEST NEWS!
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"For Heaven's Sake!"
Realistic scenes in Slattery Square, reproduction of the slum-underworld section of a great city—
The story of an uplifter who stirs up laughter.
Also 2 Reels LARRY SEMON COMIC.
COMING:— First time in India THE **"GOLDEN STALLION"**
COMING:— JACK PERRIN IN **DOUBLE FISTED.**

FIRST OPENING PERFORMANCE!
TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY, 7th January, '23) at 9
PUNJAB MAIL (IN HINDI)
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY, 8th January, '28) at 3 P. M.
EKAHI PAISA (IN HINDI)
Will be staged by —
NATYAKALA PRAVARTAK SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
at the **ELPHINSTONE THEATRE** Grant Road.
Reserve your Seats immediately at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. & 3 to 6 p.m. Daily

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs MISTRY & CO.

27-29, Hammum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF JACOBEAN AND PLAIN ENGLISH DESIGNS COMPLETE BUNGALOW FURNITURE, MOTOR CAR, ETC., TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT 31, NEW MARINE LINES, BEHIND QUEEN'S ROAD, FORT.

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the above day and address specially made by well-known makers very valuable solid household furniture comprising Jacobean mirror, back sideboards, sliding dining tables and chairs, plush carpets, cabinet, gramophone, Jacobean, China cabinets, bureau, card tables, drawing room suites, hat stands, silver cabinets, and centre tables to match, roll top desks, few pieces of old Indian carved blackwood furniture, rich leather and tapestry lined Chesterfield suites, old brass and Chinaware, electric standard lamps, royal sofas, Jacobean beds with box mattress, single and double glass door almirahs chival glass, dressing and writing tables and cloth press to match, marble washing tables, ice chests, meatsafe, rich porcelain glass and best platedware, etc.

1 Sunbeam touring motor car in perfect running order.

Property is on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22. Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Culcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and nterest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest alowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

An Appeal to Charitably Disposed Gentlemen for Help to

Hindu Anath Ashram, Nadiad.

(An ideal home for homeless Hindoos)

It admits, maintains, educates and teaches useful home industries to all sorts of orphans and invalids in need of help without any distinction.

Clothings, beddings, shoes, books and industrial tools and articles are required for about 150 inmates at present in the Ashram.

Annual report and other particulars gladly supplied on writing to the under-Signed.

Vallavbhai Hathibhai Desai,
Honorary Secretary,
Hindu Anath Ashram, NADIAD.

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

INDIA'S BIRTH-RIGHT

ARCHITECT OF HER OWN DESTINY

DR, BESANT'S STIRRING SPEECH

In supporting the boycott resolution in the Musim League held at Calcutta on 31st ulto. Dr. Annie Besant said:—If they looked back over the long history of India, they would notice that there was one startling fact of great moment to-day. India had been invaded many times but, on every occasion save one the invaders had settled down and had become Indians identifying themselves with Indians and taking their place in her history and bringinf a new contribution to India's life, India, however, stamping on each her own individuality, her likeness, her own spirit. Everyone, to-day, whether Hindu, or Mahomedan Sikh or Christian recognised that he drew his life from India, as having become part of that life, ever increasing as centuries go by, but to-day they were faced with a very different question; for, when English came here, she did not indentify herself with the people. She came with no chance of trade with India. But step by step, pushed her way sometimes by fraud as in the forged treaties, sometimes by setting one Indian against another as in countless cases, she had done in the last century and a half. She had remained as a foreigner for ever, she remained as one outside the Indian people. She had never become Indian herself and so she stood apart to-day, and the speaker remembered that when the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy came here, this sentence was put before them. When Mr. Asquith was the Prime Minister of England, and England was threatened with a foreign invision, he called India to arms with a declaration that foreign yoke was intolerable. They quoted that phrase to the King's representative when he lame here on the great tour round India. She had said that no one nation had the right to govern another. Every nation had its birthright and it was true what Mazzini said to Italy when she was divided and Italy achieved her Unity, which was her birthright and that was the the Nation's meassage to mankind.

TREASON AGAINST HUMANITY.

The Nation was an indestructible entity having within it a part of divine life. The nation remains in essence and to deny the nation the right of self-government was a treason against humanity. When the speaker came into politics in 1874, Home Rule was her motto and it remained her motto still. The same thought burned in her heart that no nation had any right to rule over another. Many nations came to India and went away and if they were to live within India, they should have identified themselves with India; they should have become Indians in heart, although they were not Indians in skin and they should have sympathised with the nation's aspirations and struggles. They should no longer have the name of foreigner, but the citizens of the land in which they were living. That was her fundamental objection to this Commission which had been thrust upon India.

"A STEP BACKWARD."

Dr. Besant reminded the audience of the words of the King Emperor when he sent the Duke of Connaught to India declaring his message to the people that the Reforms given them were the beginning of Swaraj within his Empire. The people of India took them as such. But to-day they found they went a step back. On the contrary they found a Commission made entirely of foreigners; they had to represent India's case to Parliament and Lord Birkenhead had told them that the report of the Statutory Commission was the best basis of Legislation for India. And what was that Legislation? It was not a step forward, but a step backward. It was not the beginning of Swaraj but rather the limiting even of the unsatisfactory Reforms they had: and the speaker thought that it was against that fundamental right of India to rule herself and to shape her own destiny and that was the thing on which the other day the speaker voted in the Congress that the Congress's goal was independence. But no nation that kept its nationhood could ever surrender that right to rule itself and shape its own destiny.

What they needed now was an entire union of all who lived here recognising India's right and India's nationality remembering that the truth of nationality was greater than anything else in the vitality and in the dignity of the nation.

"CLAIM YOUR RIGHT TO SHAPE YOUR OWN DESTINY."

In this resolution the speaker added all could join together and there need be no difference between Hindus and Mohamedans and Sikhs and Parsees—all could join in one determination to boycott the coming Commission to decide India's future destiny. Dr. Besant appealed to them in the name of the country, to claim their right in shaping the future destiny and nothing else. At this moment of crisis India's one answer to the Commission should be that in the invasion of her right they should have nothing to do with the Commission. The Commission had boycotted them in thier country and Indians should boycott them in India and they would have none of their decisions in the future destiny of the country.

In conclusion Dr Besant asked them to support this resolution as unanimously as the Congress and the Liberal Federation had voted for the complete boycott of the Commission. That was, she said, the only answer to be sent back to England with the declaration that the Indian Nation claimed her right to rule herself.

RECENT ATTACKS ON IRAQ FRONTIER

PUNITIVE EXPENDITION TO BE SENT AGAINST RAIDERS

BAGHDAD, Jan. 5.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Premier announced that, the Iraq Government with the co-operation of the British Government had decided to send a punitive expedition against the Nejd tribe of Mutair whose recent attacks on the Iraq frontier have aroused great indignation in this country.

The premier added: "With the help and co-operation of our British ally we are preparing a force sufficiently powerful to punish the raiders. It is certain that the operations will not be prolonged for more than a month. We are not in a state of war with Ibn Saud who has disclaimed responsibility for the acts of the Mutair leader, Faisal Dawish". It is understood that Ibn Saud is collecting a force with which he will attack Dawish from the South. The district to be attacked by the combined Anglo-Iraq force is Artawiyah, about 300 miles South-West of Basrah.—Reuter.

THEFT OF REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES

THREE PERSONS ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Three persons, two Mahomedans and one Indian Christian have been arrested by the special branch police in connection with three cases of theft last week of pistols and cartridges. A Mahomedan named Sheikh Moseffar Hossein was arrested on suspicion and a pistol and 24 rounds of ammunition, identified as the property of the Superintendent of the Gas works, stolen last week was recovered from his possession. A six-chambered revolver and some cartridges were found on the person of an Indian Christian, who gave his name as Alexander Smith Alias Khagan Biswas. In the third case a Mahomedan was arrested at Kidderpore with a revolver and 14 cartridges in his possession --A. P.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

In the course of a raid, the Calcutta police have arrested one Chotaklhan with daggers and property reported to be stolen. It is stated that he is the ring-leader of a dacoity gang in the United Provinces. He was transported previously for twenty years for having committed a murder at Lucknow. After the period of 20 years expired, he retulned to Lucknow and found himself in the midst of his professionals and once again became a leader of dacoity gangs. It is understood he reached Calcutta just with a view to escape the vigilance of the United Provinces police.—Free Press.

PROVINCIAL MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

The Conference of the Provincial Ministers will meet here on 9th and 10th January at which questions relating to local self-government, district boards and municipalities will be discussed.

The Conferene of the Presidents of the Provincial Legislative Councils will meet on 13th January.—A. P.

SCHNEIDER TROPHY RACE

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Paris.—The International Aeronautic Federation, on British initiative has decided that the Schneider trophy race shall be held every two years instead of every year. There will be no race in 1928.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A Palghat correspondent reports the burning down of the Shiva Temple at Akkatgithara near Olavakode, Malabar. The police are on the track of an individual who is said to have purchased two cans of petrol on the day previous to the occurrence.--A. P.

A message from Lahore of the 5th instant says:—

The City Magistrate to-day fined the Editor and Printer of "Pratap" Rs. 50 for publishing details of an unauthorised lottery. In the same case the Editor and printer of the "Muslim Outlook" was warned---A. P.

The Sir Gangaram Memorial Commitee has decided to erect a marble bust of statue to commemorate the memory of Sir Ganga Ram. An appeal is being made to the public for funds in this connection.—A. P.

A message from Rangoon dated the 5th instant says:—

Sir Denys Bray has left for Mandalay.

Mr. O. H. McCowen, formerly organising secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Burma and now representing Great Britain on the world committee of the Y. M. C. A. at Geneva and Mrs. McCowen who arrived here recently were given a reception this evening at the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A. Justice Heald presiding.—A. P.

PERSIA UNDER REZA SHAH

WORLD TRAVELLER'S EXPERIENCES

A fascinating story of his travels was told to a representative of "The Englishman" by Mr. Bernhard Kellermann, Member of the Academy of Literature, Berlin.

Mr. Kellermann set out from Berlin a year ago "to see the world," with no definite programme mapped out. He is a keen motorist and a good horseman, and is doing as much of his journey by car or on horseback as possible, but is making use of any means of transport available as his diary to date shows.

It is: Berlin to Triste by rail, steamer to Batum, train through Georgia to Baku, steamer to Resht, through Persia to Bunder Abbas, partly in a hired Ford and partly by donkey and camel caravan, steamer to Karachi, train to Lahore, motor car to Peshawar, 16 days on horseback to Ladakh to study the Buddhist Monasteries and 16 days back, and then by car from Peshawar to Calcutta.

SHAH'S IRON HAND.

Mr. Kellermann's impressions of Persia, which greatly fascinated him form a remarkable tribute to the success of Reza Shah's administration.

In the north Russian influence remains strong, a huge trade is being done in oil, petrol and sugar, and the Soviet insignia of the star and sickle is much in evidence. Mr. Kellermann found a good road, constructed by the Russians, to Teheran, and a very rough one to Ispahan. The ride through the desert, with its wonderful mirages to Yezd, in a Ford, and on through the mountains to Kirman was one of the most interesting parts of the journey, while the 16 days trek from Kirman to Bunder Abbas by caravan was more picturesque than comfortable.

It was too hot to travel by day and the caravan moved on through the nights, a weary progress from one watering place to the next.

Nothing was seen of the brigands who used to infest the caravan routes.

"There are very few left," the traveller declared in a tone of disappointment. "Reza Shah hangs them all. He has made Persia one of the safest countries in the world.

RAIDERS SHOT.

"There is a wonderful police service, many of the officers of which speak English, French and German. Along the roads about every thirty miles there are outposts of gendarmes, and the fact that these isolated guardians of the road are seldom attacked is proof of the fear Reza Shah has instilled in the robbers and cut-throats 'who were terror of the country a few years ago.'

"There are still occasional raids by tribesmen from the Baluchistan border—one took place just before Mr. Kellermann passed through the desert, and a caravan lost 45 donkeys—but soldiers were quickly in pursuit and in this case two of the raiders were shot."

"Reza Shah," Mr. Kellermann said, "has secured a firm hold over the whole of his kingdom. The old days of disorder, when justice was only to be secured by the grace of the district Governor's has gone.

"The only complaint of the people is that taxation is high, but they are receiving in return ordered Government and remarkably improved public services. From the moment he became Shah Reza Khan made it clear that the Central Government's power extended throughout Persia.

NO AVOIDING TAXES.

"There were elements in the country inclined to resist his authority. The people of the Abergue, in the heart of the desert, long accustomed to consider that the Central Government was too far away and too weak to be worth worrying about, refused to pay the taxes demanded under the new regime on the plea that they did not recognise Reza Shah. Nothing happened for a few weeks; then a regiment arrived from Teheran—and the taxes were paid."

Of Bunder Abbas, his last glimpse of Persia, Mr. Kellermann, like most travellers, had little that was complimentary to say.

"The heat is indescribable, and you have to dig for a drink of water. I was glad to board the steamer for Karachi."

Mr. Kellermann proposes after seeing Siam to wander through China, by car or on horseback as far as he can. The disturbed state of the Celestial Republic need not, he thinks, interefere much with his plans.

"If they are having a battle along the main road to Peking," he said: "there are side-tracks that will get me there in time. I am in no hurry."

From Peking Mr. Kellermann will make for Mongolia, with Urga as his objective, and return through Turkestan to Kashmir.

"By that time," he suggested: "I shall probably have had enough, and will make for home to face again the perils of the suburbs of Berlin."

A Message for Women.

From the dawn of actual womanhood until past middle-age, the physical changes to which all women are subject, impose a heavy strain upon the kidneys. Similarly, at critical periods, and during the months before and after childbirth, the kidneys have a great amount of additional work to do. It is little wonder, then, that women so frequently suffer with backache, bearing-down pains, rheumatic twinges, dropsical swellings, dizzy sensations, faintness, depression, nervousness, and various irregularities of the urinary system.

Every anxious woman will find Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a blessing in time of need. They are recommended by many grateful, understanding women who owe recovery from lumbago, cystitis, rheumatism, sciatica and other painful disorders, solely to Doan's.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SCATTERED SHORT COVERING—UNFAVOURABLE CONDITIONS IN DRY GOODS. NEW ORLEANS SELLING—PRICES DECLINED 34 POINTS—SMALL RALLY ON RENEWED COVERING—FUTURES 16 TO 22 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Jan. 5.

The New York futures market displayed very weak undertone to-day, chiefly by unfavourable conditions in Dry Goods market and New Orleans selling. Prices opened steady and improved 8 points during the first half an hour on scattered covering. There was absence of buying power and later on prices declined on speculative selling stimulated by disappointing demand for manufactured goods. The decline was further helped by selling orders from New Orleans Operators. When prices recorded a fall of 34 points from the highest level touched during the early part of the session, there was renewal of short covering during the last hour and prices showed a rally of 8 points. The close was rather quiet but steady at a decline of 16 to 22 points. Middling spot decined 15 points to 19.60c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and prices closed 14 to 17 points below last closing quotations. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 18 points to 19.37c.

While the fundamental situation, mathematically equated, the relation between prospective demand and known supply justified higher level of values, recent cold wave has disturbed the sentiment or the psychology of the market. Some are over confident about the possibilities of a bumper crop next season, resulting in very low levels of prices; while others remain bullish in view of possibilities of unfavourable weather and fears of damage. The contrast only serves to emphasize that one may be very right about the crop and very wrong about the market. Under such a state of affairs, it is reasonable to expect the market to fluctuate widely without any definite price tendency. While periods of dullness are bound to follow excitement, we maintain our view that fundamentals favour higher levels in the long run.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York datel 5th instant:—

July Highest 19.39 (10-34 a.m.) Lowest 19.05 (12-09 p.m.).

Messrs. Langley & Co.'s report states:—

N. Y. March Highest 19.45 plus .09, Lowest 19.08 —28.

Reuter:—"Market very weak on pressure of selling, stimulated by unfavourable condition in dry goods market and New Orleans buying."

Munds and Winslow:—"Improvement in goods situation. Spot demand likely to cause resative steadiness in near positions, whereas unusually cold weather with zero temperature practically assuring large measure of weevil control in major portion of belt likely to cause weakness in distants, resulting in material widening of difference between near and distants."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28.
Receipts to date 5-1-28 ..	6124000
Receipts Yesterday 5-1-28 ..	9000
Exports to date 5-1-28 ..	3870000
Stock at Ports 30-12-27 ..	2630000
„ Interior Towns do ..	1330000
„ Liverpool 30-12-27 ..	943000
Visible Supply 30-12-27 ..	6072000
Quantity in Sight do ..	10292000
F. B. Bales.	1926-27.
Receipts to date 5-1-28 ..	8915000
„ Yesterday do ..	36000
Exports to date do ..	5751000
Stock at Ports 30-12-27 ..	3056000
„ Interior Towns do ..	1561000
„ Liverpool 30-12-27 ..	1209000
Visible Supply 30-12-27 ..	7231000
Quantity in Sight do ..	12873000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 5.

Jan.	18.10—.16
March	19.18—.18
May	19.30—.21
July	19.13—.18
October	18.54—.18
December	18.46—.22
Middling Spot	19.60—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan 5.

March	19.18—.14
May	19.13—.17
Middling Spot	19.37—.18

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 5.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	19.31
May	19.45
July	19.29

New York. Noon Call.

March	19.21
May	19.36
July	19.19

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.

March	19.27
May	19.26
July	19.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. 5

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL.

EXCELLENT SPOT DEMAND—WEEVIL CONTROL DISCOURAGE BUYING—SALES 15,000 BALES—FUTURES 13 TO 11 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

The Liverpool futures market opened 14 points higher and remained quiet but steady throughout the day. The sustaining factor was the excellent spot demand, sales being 15,000 Bales. While speculative interests were discouraged to buy on improved outlook of the next crop as the weevil is greatly controlled by the extreme cold weather. As a result of this, it is but natural that the difference between old and new crop months is likely to widen in the near future until some unfavourable factor arrests the attention of the speculators. The close was quiet at a rise of 13 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices improved 9 points to 10.96d. per lb.

Empire futures hardened 15 to 16 points, while Egyptian prices improved 13 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 5th instant:—

"Steady market, Manchester reports read better."

Horaby Hendryk and Co.:—"Some Wall Street hammering, but trade buying on decline."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.05+.10
Scinde, Fine	8.25+.10
Bengal, Good	7.85+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.05+.10
Bengal, Fine	8.25+.10
Oomra, Good	8.50+.10
Oomra, Fuly Good	8.75+.10
Oomra, Fine	9.00+.10
Broach, Fully Good	9.45+.10
Broach, Fine	9.75+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

January	17.08+.13
February	17.18+.13
March	17.28+.13
April	17.28+.13
May	17.43+.13
June	17.43+.13
July	17.48+.13
August	17.49+.13
September	17.48+.13
October	17.53+.13
November	17.53+.13
December	17.53+.13
January	17.53+.13
Sakellaridis. F.G.F. Spot	17.70+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 5. Opening	Closing
January	10.42	10.39+.13
February		10.38+.16
March	10.41	10.38+.13
April		10.34+.13
May	10.37	10.34+.13
June		10.25+.13
July	10.27	10.24+.12
August		10.12+.12
September		10.09+.11
October	9.92	9.89+.11
November		9.84+.11
December		9.84+.11
January		9.82+.11
Middling Spot		10.96+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	15,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	750

EMPIRE COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan 5.

Mar.	10.42+.16
May	10.38+.15

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—	
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb.	£8/16/3
Castorseed. Bombay.—	
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb.	£18/2/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—	
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb.	£19/17/6

BOMBAY.

COMMISSION HOUSES BOUGHT—FAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL ADVICES—TONE STEADY.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Following a decline of 13 points in New York futures, the local market opened quite at Rs. 377|8 for Broach. A.|M. delivery. There was absence of sellers and prices gradually improved on steady buying by commission houses. Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A. M. 377|8 379 377|8 379.
Oomra D.|J. 340 341|8 340 341|8.
Oomra March 341 343 341 343.
Bengal D.|J. 306 308 306 308.
Bengal March 310 312 310 312.

Messrs. Bruel & Co. in their report issued to-day state as under:—

"Conditions in the ready market shows no change; whilst high-grade red leaf Cotton remain in demand, average quality continues to be neglected and every day becomes a greater menace to the market. With the crop now moving freely in the up-country markets the pressure on our market is bound to increase and in comparision with arrivals, shipments are not likely to show up favourably so long as the existing disparity with other markets is maintained."

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened rather steady at a decline of 5 points, later cables showed an improvement of 4 points from the opening prices. This news was reflected in the local market and Broach A.|M. opened at Rs. 397|12 and ruled steady on scattered buying by Bazar operators. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M. 379|12 380|8 379|12 380|8.
Oomra D.|J 342 343 342 343.
Oomra Mar. 344 345 344 345.
Bengal D.|J. 309 309|8 309 309|8.
Bengal Mar 313 313|8 313 313|8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

January 237.70—1.00.
April 244.10—1|50.
July 247.90—1.90.

TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

No tenders either of Bengals or Oomras were issued to-day.

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Bengal Dec/Jan	308
Bengal March	312
Broach Apl/May	379
Oomra Dec/Jan	341
Oomra March	343

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	323	317	310	302
S./P.	321	315	308	300
Rajputana	323	317	310	302
P./A.	424	414	404	
Oomra No. 3	353	346	336	
C. P. No. 1	377	370	360	
C. P. No. 2	365	358	348	
Khandesh	348	338	328	

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BRUEL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	1346	115700	124854
Central India	3707	76552	58022
Barsi and Nagar	2185	98512	58794
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1604	36642	16942
Berar	5014	269879	159295
Central Provinces	3012	103587	47215
Total Oomras	16868	700872	465122
Dholera	1246	34528	12612
N-W Provinces	332	58211	36868
Rajputana	445	13325	10381
Sind-Punjab	5304	60770	32951
Broach		2567	134
Coompta and Dharwar		3126	15157
Westerns-Northerns		3138	7673
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		7025	4586
Persian	41	2962	2849
American		19653	52841
Egyptian and African		8642	19834
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		64	44
Total	24206	914883	661447

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept to 29th Dec This year	Last year
Europe	2542	143588	76894
Japan and China	15600	141887	135907
Coast Ports		8911	4129
Up-country by Rail		29262	34686
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		76091	48729
Total	18142	399739	300345

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Following a rise of 1|4d. in Spot and 1|8d. in Forward prices of London market due to buying by the Continental and Chinese operators, the local market opened firm at Rs. 59-15. Shanghai Exchange was quoted 2-7-11. Prices improved further to Rs. 60|1|6 when profit taking resulted in easier quotations. The big premium of London spot over forward, indicates shortage of supplies. In the local market spot demand is not satisfactory owing to the tightness of the money market, but the tendency is rather for better demand as daily offtake is reported to be of about 100 bars. Closing rates were as under:—

Bombay, Jan. 6.

London Silver Ready 26-11.
Forward 26-8.
London-Shanghai Opening 2-7-11|16.
Closing 2-7-3|4.
New York ewt 58-2
Silver Ready 59-15.
Posh Opening 60; Highest 60-1; Lowest 60; Closing 60.
Maha Opening 60-1; Highest 60-3; Lowest 60-2; Closing 60-2.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21-6.
Posh delivery Rs. 21-5.
Mah delivery Rs. 21-5-3.
Fagan delivery Rs. 21-5-9.
Bar Gold Spot 97 Rs. 20-14
Central Bank 10 tola Bar Rs. 21-9.
Central Bank 5 tola Bar Rs 21-10
Chartered Bank Bar Rs. 21-8-6.
National Bank Bar Rs. 21-10
Sovereigns Ready Rs 13-5-9.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 6.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1|6 11|32.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 1-8 to 3|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|8.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 127 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 139-3|4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 177 1|2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1|4
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2.
London—Gold per oz Ready 84-11 1|2
London—Silver per oz Ready 26-11.
London—Silver per oz Forward 26-8
Tone of Silver:—Ready, quiet, forward steady. Continent bought for immediate delivery. Speculators sold.
American Cross Rate Dol. 4.87-29|32.
Pais Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

3 months 4-5|16 per cent.
6 months 4-3/8 per cent.
Bank of England 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
1 month 5 1|2 per cent
3 months 5 1|2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready. Red Leafy.	Dely. Cont. Jan.
Bengal Superfine	330	.. ..
Bengal Fine	325	pl 5 ..
Bengal F G	310|15	.. ..
Sindh|Punjab Fine	325	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab F G	310|15	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt Fine	360|70	.. ..
Napur Fine	365|70	pl 23|4 ..
Yeotmal Fine	360	.. ..
Arvi Fine	355|60	pl 13|4 ..
Amraoti Fine	350	.. ..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	345	pl 2|3 ..
Mulkapur Fine	340	.. ..
Khandesh Fine	335	—3 ..
Muthia Fine	..	—9 ..
Nanded-Purna F G G S	355|60	.. ..
Purna F G G S	350	.. ..
Parbhani-Sailu F G G S	..	.. ..
Indore-Ujjain Fine	..	.. ..
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	340-50	.. ..
		Mar Apl
Broach F G		pl 17 pl 13
Broach Fine		.. .. ..
Westerns M G		.. .. ..
Westerns H G		.. .. ..
Cambodia	455	.. ..
Miraj-Sangli	420	.. ..
		A|M M|J
Coompta Good	425	pl 40 pl 35
Dholiera		.. .. ..
Kadi-Viramgam		.. .. ..

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

The market has ruled quiet to-day with the following closing prices:—

Fine White Java Sugar—
Ready Rs. 14-4 per ewt.
Transhipment Rs. 9-4 per ewt. F B H.
Shipment Dec Sh. 13-11 per ewt F B H.
Shipment Jan-May Rs. 9-8 per ewt F B
Java Sugar Sh 13-11 per ewt F B H.
Shipment August Sh 11-11 F B H
H.
Shipment Aug-Sept Rs. 9-13 per ewt—
F B H.
Jamnagar—
J-N-M Sh. 9-10 per ewt F B H.
J-A-Sept Sh. 9-15 per ewt F B H.
Tone:—Quiet.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

The local produce market opened steady in sympathy with unchanged London quotations for Calcutta Linseed. There was scattered selling and prices ruled slightly easier.

Linseed January	9	13	0
Linseed May	10	1	3
Wheat January	7	5	3
Wheat May	7	6	6
Castorseed N.D.	9	15	0
Cottonseed D.J.	4	8	0
Groundnuts J.F.	56	7	0
Teelseed D. J.	12	15	3
Linseed Boid Ready	9	6	0
Linseed Small Ready	9	2	0
Linseed Indore Ready	9	9	0
Rapeseed Yellow Caw.	10	8	0
Rapeseed Katki	10	4	0
Groundnuts Khandesh	00	0	0
Castorseed	Rs.	45	49
Rye Ready	,,	90	78
Teelseed Black	,,	56	58
Wheat Khandesh	,,	65	75
Wheat Yellow	,,	60	65
Wheat Sarbati	,,	52	55
Wheat Katha	,,	53	55
Bajree Ready	,,	36	45
Joowar Ready	,,	41	42
Gram Ready	,,	47	52
Adad Ready	,,	51	56
Masoor Ready	,,	52	53
Mag Ready	,,	50	52
Teelseed White Spot	,,	62	65
Teelseed Katra	,,	58	60

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 5.

Linseed Oil, naked, London. ewt.—
Delivery paid Jan/Apl. 27/7-1/2
Delivery sellers May/Aug. 28/7-1/2

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay. Jan. 6.

100	Vardhman Bros.	Amraoti	353
100	Do	Karanja	343
100	Japan T. & Co.	Sailu	335
100	Do.	Aurangabad	327
100	Langley & Co.	Harda	363
100	Do.	Ujjain	332
100	G. V. Lamke	Nandgaon	347
100	Forbes & Co.	Berar	337
100	Hindustan Mill	Dhuti	327
100	Do.	Wardha	371
100	Tata Mill	Raichur	387
100	Kurla Mill	Dahwah	349
100	Hirjee Nenshi	Jaora	338
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Bir	338
100	A Damodar	Kalajin	343

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

MONEY:

The market is somewhat relaxed this week although the tone is firm. This is a natural result of the re-entry of funds which were required for the year-end. A further cause has been the currency expansion of Rs. 2 crores against sterling securities of £1 1|2 million. There are borrowers of call funds at 6 per cent. The trade demand shows a further increase of about Rs. 435 lacs, but the statement below reflects in some measure the half-yearly needs of the market. The following are the fixed deposit rates. Two months 5 1|2 per cent., three months 5 3|4 per cent., six months 5 per cent. and twelve months 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 30th December 1927, shows a further decline of Rs. 266.59 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 10,96,34,000 as compared with Rs. 20.92 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 12.92, a decrease of 3.98 per cent. under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 127.67 lacs, Rs. 290.46 lacs and Rs. 243.06 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 149.61 lacs to Rs. 7.02 crores and other deposits by Rs. 226.27 lacs to Rs. 71.88 crores respectively. The bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

The gilt-edged market opened little changed from its closing. Trading has been limited, but rates improved at the close. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper is quoted at Rs. 75-2 and 1945-55 Loan at Rs. 106-5. 1955 and 1933 Loans are almost unchanged at Rs. 101-4 and Rs. 102-6. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds kept steady at Rs. 105-5. 6 per cent. 1930 and 1931, changed hands at Rs. 103-9 and Rs. 105, and 1932 at Rs. 103-8. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 111-8. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan was placed at Rs. 87-14 and 1934-37 at Rs. 93-10.

The currency return of the 31st December 1927, indicates an increase of Rs. 99.23 lacs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 182.64 crores. Silver coins have declined by Rs. 109.87 lacs to Rs. 101.10 crores, while bullion under coinage has increased by Rs. 9.10 lacs to Rs. 7.42 crores. Gold bullion and coin are unchanged at Rs. 20.76 crores. Securities in India show no alteration and stand at Rs. 36.92 crores, while those in England are up by Rs. 200.00 lacs. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 75.31 as against 76.68 a week ago.

EXCHANGE:

A temporary lessening of activity in the money market as well as the smaller number of export bills appearing has imparted some quietness to sterling exchange. At the outset there were sellers for ready T. T. at 1s. 6-3|32d.; but the rate eased at the close to 1s. 6-1|16d. for sellers and 1s. 6-3|32d. for buyers. However, the undertone of the market is regarded as steady. There yet remains considerable amounts of cotton as well as rice to be exported. The quantity of the latter is estimated at 3,160,000 tons, nearly equivalent to that of the last year. The enquiry for all remittances including that for bullion has not improved. The following are the forward rates:—Ready and January 1s. 6-1|16d., February 1s. 6-1|32d., March 1s. 5-31|32d.; April 1s. 5-15|16d.; May 1s. 5-29|32d. and June-July 1s. 5-7|8d.

Interest on debt payments to the United States appear responsible for the depression of the dollar sterling quotation to dol. 4.87-7|8. The French franc and the Belgo were almost unchanged at 124.01 and 34.92. The Italian lira was stationary at 92.35.

GOLD.

The price of ready gold is unchanged this week at Rs. 21-5-6 per tola, but forward has acted in concert with sterling exchange. The daily average offtake is also stationary at 15,000 tolas, while stocks on hand are slightly lower at 1 1|2 lacs tolas. Heavy shipments of gold, though, are at present en route to India. The price of sovereigns kept steady at Rs. 15-6-3 both for ready and forward. In London, the quotation for gold after declining to 84s. 10 1|4d., closed at 84s. 11 1|2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-5-9 and Rs. 21-5-6 for ready, Rs. 21-5-0 and Rs. 21-4-9 for 5th January settlement and Rs. 21-5-3 and Rs. 21-4-9 for 6th February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £84,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £167,600. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 11,74,342 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £30,000, and £115,000 from Durban shipped on 2nd instant.

SILVER:

The volume of transactions in silver have not been large and prices have fluctuated but four annas per 100 tolas. China banks still refrain from dealings of any size, while America has both bought and sold. Ready silver opened at Rs. 59-8 and after reaching a high of Rs. 59-11, declined to Rs. 59-7, but subsequently improved to Rs. 59-10. At the close however, on firm advices from Shanghai and London, rates advanced to Rs. 60 for ready. The daily average offtake is a trifle improved at about 110 bars, but stocks on hand are unmoved at 3,500 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 2s. 7-7|16d. to 2s. 7-5|16d., but improved at the close to 2s. 7-13|16d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 26-11|16d. and 26-3|8d for ready and 26-1|2d. and 26-5-16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-0 and Rs. 59-7 for ready, Rs. 60-1 and Rs. 59-8 for 12th January settlement and Rs. 60-3 and Rs. 59-10 for 10th February settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £234,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 330 bars and Rs. 20,324 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £100,000.

SHARES:

The share market re-opened on January 3, 1928, and the bulk of the operations for the week were concerned with carry-overs. The cotton mill section was inclined to easiness due to strike conditions now prevailing in certain of the mills.

The miscellaneous section showed greater life however, Tata Steels, Bombay Burma and Cements receiving most of the attention.

YARN MARKET.

Jan. 6.

There is nothing fresh to report so far as the yarn market is concerned, as the prices in almost all kinds of yarns rule same as last week with moderate demand. Cotton remained firm at the close and as it seems clear to the public that the American Crop will not be much higher, any material decline in cotton prices cannot be expected. In the circumstances it more or less seems clear that the present yarn prices are too low and decline is not expected unless there seems any reverse trend in cotton. Purchases at the present level of prices are rather safe especially in Japanese and Shanghai yarns, and will prove profitable in the long run. It is also to be seen that as soon as there is improvement and when prices go up, it is better to sell and not to wait for very high prices, as buying is always stopped at every rise. At the present level, it is better to sell at every rise and buy at every fall. Reports from consuming centres are not yet satisfactory but buyers do make purchases at the present level as they are now confident that lower prices are not possible owing to very steady rates of raw materials. As soon as confidence is restored, we are sure, there will be a moderate demand and prices will be steady to firm.

English Yarns.—These yarns have been selling from stock at loss to the dealers on account of very low prices of Shanghai yarns of similar counts and the turnover has been extremely limited, as forward business is neglected at the moment, on account of higher prices from Manchester and keen competition and comparatively low prices of Shanghai Yarns. Offers were on cables for some higher counts but business reported is very small.

Japanese Yarns.—These have been moving fairly well and the demand is always there, as they are well-known and also on account of very cheap rates. Shanghai yarns have been dumping the market especially owing to very cheap arrivals some two months back which stock has been carried on so far. Owing to some improvement in the raw materials in the earlier part of the week prices went up to about 1|4 of an anna per lb. and there was a good turnover more amongst the leaders. These again declined in the latter part of the week when cotton declined suddenly and up till now prices are maintained. The outlook for these yarns seems not hopeless on account of their cheaper rates and due to steady offtake. Importing Houses have been quoting higher prices on account of firm cotton and as a result sales are not reported during the week under review. Sampin market was closed till yesterday owing to New Year holidays and Exchange is firm at 127 1|2.

Artificial Silk Yarns.—Arrivals have been there during the week but as the fresh arrivals are of higher prices, dealers have adopted the policy of wait and see for some time. Offtake is no doubt better than previous weeks and this is the main reason why prices have been maintained. Stocks are no doubt large but if demand remains same as at present, we do not see any reason for prices to decline.

Indian Yarns.—The position remains unchanged and our Mills have not been able to sell any decent quantity on account of our buyers' idea being too low and they being not able to sell at such low rates offered by the buyers. Demand from consuming centres has improved to some extent and offtake is rather better than previous weeks and dealers have been selling so as to relieve themselves from their previous purchases. There were some offers from Rangoon but business was not possible as the prices offered were comparatively low. The outlook seems not to be hopeless if demand continues as at present and if cotton remains steady at the present level.

The future outlook seems to be slightly more hopeful than the past two weeks and if cotton becomes steady at the present level, we think the general condition of the yarn market will be showing gradual improvement.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Assn. Ltd.)

Jan. 6.

Description	Spot Prices 5-1-28	29-12-27
Bengals F G	313	317
S|Punjab F G	311	315
Rajputana F G	313	317
Oomra Fine	350	355
C P No 1 Fine	374	378
C p No 2 Fine	362	365
Khandesh F G	332	335
Hedge Contracts	Futures 5-1-28	29-12-27
Bengals Dec-Jan	311	315
March	315	318
Broach April-May	382	386
Oomra F Dec-Jan	345	350
March	347	351

Receipts for the week ending 5th Jan.

	1928 Bales.	1927 Bales.
Bengals	12215	12546
Oomras	114786	112563
Dholleras	6643	5157
Broach	....	....
Southerns	371	2839
Persians	57	....
Americans	1063	11142
Egyptians	10	....
E Africans	224	117
Other Sorts	....	....
Total	135369	144364

Exports for the week ending 5th Jan.

	Bales
United Kingdom	515
Continent	13583
China	....
Jappan	59680
Coast Ports	125
Total	73903
Afloat in Harbour—	
Europe	6506
China, Japan and Coast Ports	62562
Total	69068

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 5th Jan.

1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
914883	661447	977541	745740	938256

Exports from 1st Sept to 5th Jan.

	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26
United Kingdom	13131	592	10985
Continent	144530	80253	144765
China	3700	40078	55136
Japan	197867	162574	297323
Coast Ports	8911	4704	8666
U S A	150	1	450
Total	368289	288202	517325

	1924-25	1923-24
United Kingdom	9601	59434
Continent	98394	315614
China	18670	23867
Japan	355443	293304
Coast Ports	6675	12190
U S A	710	....
Total	489493	704409

Total exports by rail 1st September 1927 to 5th January 1928, 31749 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1927 to 5th January 1928, 325935 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 5th January 1928, 565017 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India, 1st September 1927 to 31st August 1928, 11400 bales.

American cotton arrived in India, 1st September 1927 to 5th January 1928, 3976 bales.

American cotton at sea for India, 902 bales.

WEEKLY SHARE CIRCULAR.

(MESSRS. LEWIS AND JONES.)

Bombay, Jan. 5

GOVERNMENT—SECURITIES.

As a result of some small enquiry, 3-1/2 per cent Paper, 5 per cent 1915-35, and 4 per cent 1960/70 show a small advance on the week but there is a tendency to mark down the price of 5 per cent Bonds. 6 per cent 1932 Bonds were done at 106/8 and were offered later on at 106/4. To-day's closing tone was steady but on the whole the market is very quiet.

COTTON MILL SHARES.

As the result of a threat of a general strike of mill operatives, the general tendency this week for cotton mill shares has been weak although some recovery from the lowest took place to-day. So far only a few mills are affected by the strike and it remains to be seen whether the movement becomes more widespread.

The future tendency of the share market is obscure and there appears little for speculators to go far at present.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

The last three days having been mainly taken up by carry over operations business has been without feature apart from a recovery in Bombay Burmas and Tata Steel Ord. shares.

BANK SHARES.—All counters in this section remain without quotable change but the tone is firm in view of the approaching dividend announcements. India Banks are in short supply at 87/8, the market being very satisfied with the excellent profit results for the past year. Last year's dividend distribution is maintained at 10 per cent tax free whilst a substantial sum is placed to reserve. We have been insistent on the merits of India Banks in the past and the shares should further improve.

SHARES continued a narrow market. Mandra Bhons changed hands at 79 whilst Central Provinces are easier at 104. Ahmedabad Prantej and Taptis have buyers at 910 and 715 respectively.

T SHARES. The turnover has been small but quotations lock steadier. at the close. Bundis quote 39/8 with very few sellers about. Katni Ord. are steady at 241/4 with Indians at 250. Punjabs Ord. at 11-1/2 changed hands in fair numbers but the Prefs. at 13/8 are scarce.

MANGANESE SHARES. Both C. I. M's and Shivrajpurs are the turn easier at 24/8 and 47/4.

SHIPPING SHARES. Both Bombay Steams and Scindias at 252/8 and 18/7 show a recovery after early weakness and we look for some further gradual appreciation in the former.

INSURANCE SHARES are quiet. New India quote 19/8 with Jupiters at 9/2. The latter have very few buyers at the quotation.

ENGINEERING SHARES. Alcock Ashdowns close at 363-3/4 after touching 360 Tata Constructions at 60 whilst McKenzies are twenty points lower at 355. Bombay Burma Old show a recovery of 35 points on the week closing at 880. The partly paid shares close at 320.

TATA IRON AND STEEL SHARES. Tata Iron Ord. and Defd. after some ups and downs close steadier at 79/4 and 280 respectively on talk of increased steel production. The First Pref. changed hands at 137/8 and the Second Pref. are easier at 91/12.

BENGAL IRON at 16/12 are steady spot and are not likely to be affected to any extent by an alteration in the Japanese import tariff. Indian Iron are quiet around 19/12 x.d.

ELECTRICITY SHARES. We have very little change to report in quotations in this group. Hydr Ord. may most probably firm up somewhat when the cotton mill strike is out of the way.

RUBBER SHARES. London reports a further reduction of 1554 tons in commodity stocks making 63207 tons. There has been more interest in shares, which maintain a steady appearance.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China, clay, bazar quality ..	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	12 8 0
Epsom Salt	3 4 0
Sago Gloar 1st quality	3 4 0
Sago Flour. market quality ...	9 10 0
Maize Starch, Continental ..	11 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White ...	15 8 0
Zinc Chloride German	15 11 0
Magnesiam Chloride German.	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	32 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil. 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	11 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	11 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	10 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	9 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 4 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30 0 0
Soda Ash	6 10 0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 0 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	33 0 0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	26 0 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 6 6
Antimony Salt	0 5 10
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 2
Hydro Sulphide, English ..	0 9 0
Acetic Acid	0 6 9
Formal-de-hyde	0 6 3

STOCKS AND SHARES

TATA STEEL SHARES FIRM

SECURITIES IMPROVE

Bombay, Jan. 6.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton mill shares opened very steady at a rise of Rs. 2|8 to Rs. 5 on short covering and good enquiry. Trading began in Dyeings at Rs. 952|8, Fazal Rs. 905, Pearl Rs. 593|12, Century Rs. 470 and Cresent Rs. 197|8. There was absence of sellers and prices showed general in sympathy with firmness in Iron shares. The strike outlook was anticipated favourably and the market closed with a fairly good undertone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bundi shares were done at Rs. 21|8 ex-right. The selling pressare in Cement Shares is gradually lessening. Reports from Calcutta were current that the proposed commission by the Japanese Government to enquire into the Iron situation, was not likely to levy any duty on the import of Indian Pig Iron, Tata Iron and Steel Shares opened firm with Rs. 290 for Defd. and Rs. 80 for Ordinary. Speculative support and nervous short covering resulted in a further rise and Defd. hardened to Rs. 300 while Ordinary was pushed upto Rs. 83. At this level, scattered selling resulted in a mild relapse at the close. Bombay Burmahs opened firm at Rs. 890 but declined on profit-taking. Later on, prices again rallied and closed with a better tendency. Alcocks, Bombay Steams and Tramways ruled very steady.

SECURITIES:

Government papers picked up good strength on short covering.

BANKS

Bank of India (199-153) Pd. 10 p.m. 87/8.
Baroda (1,000) 14 p. c. 93
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27-12.
Eastern (£ 10.5) 8 p.c. 84|8.
Imperial (100) 1465.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 10 p.c. 363-12.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 21-8.
Central India Mining (10) 25.
India Cement 550 (O) 261-4.
Katni Cement (40) (O) 247-8.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 790.
Punjab Cement (O) 11/8
Punjab Cement (D) 13.
Shivrajpur (10) 47/4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 16 p. c. 907-8
Central Provinces (100) 3 1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujarat (100) 3 p.c. 94/8
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 4 p.c. 100
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99-8
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 713-12.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 94/8
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 95.
Andhra Valley (O) (100) p.c. 2 p.c. 840.
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 2162 p.c. 151-4. xd.
Bombay Tramway (P) 2162 p.c. 69/8
Surat Electric P 162 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 95
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) 1085.
Tata Power (P) (1000) 900.
Tata Power (O) 100. 575
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. 25. 937/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 78, 910.
New Muffusil (450) Rs. 620
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs 560.
Volkart C. P. (550) 25 500.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 410.
Apollo (50) 7.
Berar Mills (200) 20 142
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 32 7-8
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 953-12.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 530.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 490.
Century (100) 473-12
Crescent (100) 200.
Colaba Mills 143-12.
Dawn (150) 80 715.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 S. Paid) 0/14/6.
Edward Sassoon (100) 112-8.
Fazulbhoy 910.
Framji Petit (1,000) 500.
Globe (100) 32/8
Elphinstone (100) nil 18
Gokak Mills 133-12
Indore Malwa (100) 381-4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1 262/8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52/8
Kohinoor (300) nil 291.
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 7000.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 115.
Manekji Petit (100) 1600
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 145.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 86/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2200
New Great Mills 310.
Pabanee Mills 200, 291-4.
Pearl Mills 200, 605.
173 Simplex 73, 195.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 533-12.
Simplex (100) 190.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1/2 92.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8000. x.d.
Sir Breach Mills (100) 18
Swan Mills (100), 16, 152-8.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 37
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 320
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 690.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown nil, 377-3.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 to 888|12.
Bombay Steam (O) 250, 265.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 230. xd. 235
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 45
British Burma Petroleum 5.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9/10
Empire of India Life (500-10 Pd.) 1900.
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kemp (900) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 375
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 19-8.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2175. 200/10 (Pd.) P. C. 2200
Port Canning (100) Rs. 670.
Scindia Steam 18|10,
Tata Iron nil (100) 92-4
Tata Constructions (30) 60.
Tata Iron (O) 82-4.
Tata Iron Def. 295.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 6.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-6-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/16.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/14.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106-5 6.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/8.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 111/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/12
3 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

FORWARD RATES.—17th Janv. Sett.
3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-7, 1945-55 Rs. 106-6

Tone of Market:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 5th inst.

Wheat	10,812	cwts.
Linseed	1,182	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	25	,,
Gingellyseeds	6,618	,,
Groundnuts	47,717	,,
Castorseed	2,914	,,
Rice	36,633	,,
Myrabolams	3,357	,,
Cottonseed	11,265	,,
Mowrasee	910	,,
Gram	2,746	,,
Joowar	671	,,
Barley	347	,,
Bajree	2,535	,,
Coal	5,144	tons.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Maloja" at Aden.

1st day of fifth session of All-India Postmen and L.G.S. Conference, Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, 4 to 6 p.m.

Bombay Races: First race starts at 2 p.m.

First Fort Co-op. Conference, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 3 p.m., Mr. V. L. Mehta presiding.

Prof. Luders' lecture on "Aryan Civilization in Central Asia," Lecture Hall, University Library, 6 p.m.

Public meeting at Tilak Bridge, Dadar, on Madras Congress Decisions and the treatment of General Avari, 6-30 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A wall calendar for 1928 from the Mohan Mudra Printing Press, Ahmednagar.

SAVANTVADI PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

The Savantvadi State People's Conference will be held to-day and to-morrow (Saturday and Sunday) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall Poibavdi, Parel at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. respectively. Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside.

BHAGWAT CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrisha Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on "Srimad Bhagwat" at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

HINDOO SARVAJANIK VYAYAM SHALA.

The election of the Managing Committee of the Hindoo Sarvajanik Vyayam Shal awill be held to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) from 5 to 8 36 a.m. and 6 to 8-30 p.m. in the Office of the Shala.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" arrived London on Thursday, the 5th instant.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 1st January and is due to arrive here on the 28th January via usual ports.

"ARYAN CIVILIZATION."

Dr. H. Luders, Senior Professor of Sanskrit Philology at the University of Berlin, will deliver a lecture (III of his course of lectures) on "Aryan Civilization in Central Asia" in the Lecture Hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building today (Saturday) at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Kathiawar" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Sunday, the 8th inst.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 8th instant.

BAXI BAHADUR JIVBA DADA KERKAR.

Under the joint auspices of Saraswat Brahmin Samaj, Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Mitra Mandal and the New Saraswat Union, the Anniversary of Baxi Bahadur Jivba Dada Kerkar will be celebrated in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Hall, Girgaon, to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Wamanrao Mangesh Dubhashi will speak on the "Life of Jivba Dada Kerkar."

MADRAS CONGRESS DECISIONS.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. near Tilak Bridge, when Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, B. G. Kher, M. C. Chagla, Vir Vamanrao Joshi, F. J. Ginwala, B. G. Horniman, B. F. Bharucha, Swami Govindanand and others will speak on the Madras Congress decision, and General Avari's treatment.

SHREEMAD BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes as under at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala upper Hall:

On Saturdays, Yoga Darshan, at 8 to 9 a.m. (B.T.)

On Sundays, Upanishad, 8-45 to 10 a.m. (B.T.)

Separate entrance and seats are provided for ladies.

SAMARTH VYAYAM MANDIR, DADAR

The general election of the managing Committee for the above Institution will take place at its compound to-morrow (Sunday) between 8 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m.(S.T.) by ballot system. For twelve seats on the Committee 27 candidates are seeking election.

Members are specially requested to bring their latest subscription receipts with them without which the Polling officer is not bound to recignise their rights.

A CHARITY DRAMA.

The Parel High School Lalita-kala-Mandal will stage the drama Bhakta-kaja in the Bombay Theatre to-morrow (Sunday) between 9 to 12 in the morning, under the patronage of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, who will be congratulated on getting a K.C.S.I. Bonda fide students of schools and scouts in their complete uniforms will be admitted at half-rates. The proceeds will go to the relief of the school.

LAWYERS' CONFERENCE.

Mr. L. R. Phadnis sends us the opinions of Hon. Mr. Khaparde and Mr. M. R. Jayakar on the proposed Lawyers' Conference, as under.— z

Hon. G. S. Khaparde,—"There can be no two opinions about Lawyers all over the world. Having taken a leading part in securing and protecting the rights of the peope in their respective countries their professional duties bring them into contact with all and sundry, and fighting for justice materially leads to the representation of grievances and devising means of remedying them. That is all right and as it should be.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.A.:—"I am in favour of the Lawyers' Conference.

ALL-INDIA POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE

The Fifth Session of the All-India Postmen's Conference commences to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. M.A. Jinnah at the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road. A large number of delegates have come from all parts of the country, including Burma. A large number of visitors are also invited to the Conference. The Bombay public have so far shown active sympathy with postmen and given them material financial assistance. Further assistance is also expected.

The Session will be a unique one as the Conference has been able to secure Mr. Jinnah as President and Mr. Jayakar as Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs who will arrive in Bombay on the 7th instant is also expected to be present at the Session.

The Session will continue on Sunday (8th) and Monday (9th) and the time of meeting every day is 4 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA.

For out-and-out entertainment Milton Sills' starring vehicle, "The Sea Tiger," which opened at the Royal Opera House Theatre on Saturday is one of the best pictures Sills has made for First National for some time, if one may judge by the enthusiasm of the audience.

In addition to a powerful love theme, the story contains a fine vein of humour which is a welcome addition to Sills' pictures, and Carey Wilson, who produced the film for First National and who also prepared the scrip, is to be congratulated on varying the star's tempo in this manner.

The setting of the story is vivid and colourful. The action takes place in a tiny islet of the Canary Islands, a mid-Atlantic possession of Spain, removed and isolated from the sophisticated world.

Yet in this little fishing village—where Sills is a picturesque Spanish fisherman with a ring in his ear—the passions of love and hate, jealousy and sacrifice—ran as high as ever they do in the pulsing environs of a great metropolis.

FALL IN BRITISH TRADE INDIA

SUCCESSFUL FOREIGN COMPETITION

LONDON, Jan. 5.

How Britain loses her trade in India is shown by a report on British trade conditions in India issued through the Department of Overseas Trade in which Ainscough His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon points out that the United Kingdom's share has fallen by ten per cent. in three years, and is now only forty-eight per cent. of the total imports made by India compared with sixty-three before the war, while there is a corresponding increase in the trade from America, Germany, Japan, Belgium and Italy.

UNDER CUTTING IN PRICES.

The report says that the "increasingly serious menace" of foreign competition is succeeding by severe and systematic undercutting of British prices, recognition that Indian bazaars place cheapness before quality, granting foreign agents more generous allowances for propaganda, establishing Indian branches outnumbering travellers sent out by the British firms, and applying progressive marketing methods. The report insists that the British methods need most drastic overhauling, and urges that the British manufacturers should go to India, see the altered conditions for themselves and after a careful study of the bazaar demands establish special plants for mass production of low-grade articles of suitable types. The report concludes by emphasising that the average Indian exhibits little sentiment in his business dealings. "With him the controlling factor is price."—Reuter's Special.

WOMAN FATALLY STABBED

CORONERS JURY RETURNS VERDICT OF MURDER.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Friday touching the death of Gangoobai who has stabbed in a brothel at Falkland Road on Christmas eve by Abdul Rahman, a servant in a tea shop. The evidence showed that Abdul Rahman went to the brothel where a scuffle took place between him and Gangoobai. After some time he went to the brothel accompanied by two hirelings and, it is alleged stabbed Gangubai who died in a few minutes. He then assaulted Taibai and Tanibai who received serious injuries and were removed to the J. J. Hospital Abdul Rahman was subsequently arrested and placed before the coroner. The jury returned a verdict of murder against Abdul Rahman.

B. B. AND C. I. ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE.

With reference to the opening of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's electric train servince on Thursday morning the following particulars will be read with interest:—

His Excellency the Governor took part in a trip to Andhari and back in one of the new electric trains. His Excellency arrived at the Andheri station at 11-45 On alighting at the station Mr. Walker, the Agent's Secretary, presented to His Excellency, Mr. G. G. Moor, the popular Traffic Superintendent Mr. C. S. Smith, District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Framroze D. Motafaram. Special Traffic Inspector, and Mr. Bomanji Maneckji, Head Controller as the principal officers whose special services regarding the electrification of the service were worthy of being mentioned to His Excellency. Mr. G. H. Smith is one of the most indefatigable officers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. He has organized the different services in the District in such a manner that the District has become self-contained. The most difficult and heavy work of quadrupling the section was under his supervision and in order to carry it out thoroughly Mr. Smith has not taken any leave during the last seven years. Mr. Framroze S. Motafaram was the first Indian appointed to the post of Special Traffic Inspector in 1923. Mr. Motafaram's family is connected with the B. B. and C. I. Rly., for the last 50 years His father had served the Company for about 45 years and both his brothels are also serving the Company in different capacities. Mr. Motafaram joined the B. B. and C. I. Railway at the age of 19 as a checker on a small pay and has risen to his present post by his ability and capacity Mr. Bomanji Maneckri is also one of the first Indians to hold the responsible post of the Controller of Traffic.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY "AT HOME"

To meet His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson, the President and Members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Art Society will be "At Home" at the Town Hall on Monday the 9th inst at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SWAMI VIVEKANAND'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

The sixty-sixth Birthday Anniversary of Shrimat Swami Vivekanand wil be celebrated at Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, on Sunday, 22nd instant.

BOMBAY JARI WORKERS' UNION

The Union of the Jari workers of Bombay held a meeting on Thursday afternoon to discuss questions pertaining to the welfare of the men. Mr. Jhabwalla presided.

The Union has started a model workshop where the unemployed members can find work. It is a novel scheme, and it is started on a modest scale.

BANDRA'S NEW BANK

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Jan. 5.

In the presence of a large gathering, among them the President of the Bandra Municipality, Mr. Ign. D'Monte and Sir Joseph Kay, Sir Currimbhoy performed the opening ceremony of the suburban branch of the Bank of India yesterday evening. Welcoming the guests, Sir Currimbhoy declared that one of India's necessities was the inculcation of the banking habit, which must result profitably both to the customer and to the bank. Bandra he found was at present a very suitable ground for the growth of a branch bank owing to the greatly developed state of the town and he therefore expected the Municipality as well as the citizens would soon have their bank accounts opened in the Branch. In the name of the Municipality and the public of Bandra, Mr. Leo Rodrigues, the President of the Local Board, expressed their thanks to the Bank's Directors and Manager Mr. A. G. Gray, for affording an amenity as well as a useful institution to the town. He anticipated a growth in the commercial activities of the district and consequently prosperity and increase in the business of the Bank's branch.

The guests were then invited to refreshments where Sir Joseph Kay proposed the toast to "the success of the bank" and the health of the residents of Bandra.

RAO BAHADUR DHURANDHAR

CONGRATULATIONS AT KETKAR'S ART INSTITUTE

In honour of the title confered upon him Rao Bahadur M. V. Dhurandhar the well-known artist was congratulated at a meeting held by his friends and admirers in the Ketkar's Art Institute, Girgaum on Friday evening. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai presided.

Principal Ketkar on behalf of the Institute in congratulating the Rao Bahadur said that his services in the cause of Indian art were invaluable. Besides being an artist of gifted and rare talent Mr. Dhurandhar had done everything to encourage art. As a teacher in the Bombay School of Arts he had endeared himself to all the students by his kind and unassuming manners. The Government by conferring the title on him had only recognised his merits but had recongnised the importance of art in the cultural life of India.

In a suitable reply Rao Bahadur Dhurandhar said that if art did not take its proper place in the national life of India no advancement was possible. He advised all young artists to work with hope and courage.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai eloquently praised Mr. Dhurandhar's artistic talents and said that artists were the only people to whom God revealed himself in his fullest glory. They were in tune with nature and the Infinite. After both the guests and the well-known sculptor Mr. Mhatre who attended the meeting, were garlanded, the function terminated.

WHAT INDIAN MANAGEMENT CAN DO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So much recently is being said and written as regards the building up of the Indian insurance companies that Indians with a spark of national feeling ought to extend their support to these national concerns.

In this regard to see how these concerns are being managed will not be out of place, and the best way to do this is to study the annual reports issued by such concerns.

One of these groups—the Jupiter General Insurance Company Limited—just held its meeting—annual shareholders' meeting. The annual report submitted by the management to the shareholders reveal as to how this concern is being managed. The working shows a good profit—and such profit has not been made by the Company since its very inception and it speaks volumes for the management of this concern. Mr. Jalji Naranji very appropriately said, and it requires particular mention, that the Company is being managed by Indians alone and the fact that the Company, when put in charge of the European Managers, was not able to show such fine results as are now being shown speaks volumes for Indian management and particularly those now in-charge of the head office of this concern.

Let us hope that under the same management the Company will be able to achieve still better results with the assistance and co-operation of the Indian public at large.—Yours, &c.

AN INSURANCE BOY.

SHORT WAVE TRANSMISSION.

RADIO PROGRAMME ON MONDAY

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

Messrs. Precious Electric Co., the Agents of Messrs. Philips Radio, have received telegraphic advice from their principals that there would be a short wave transmission on Monday, the 9th instant, at hours 16 to 20 G.M.T., and that the further transmissions and their dates and hours would be notified later on. The call sign is P C J J and Wave Length 30.2 metres. Listeners-in are requested by Messrs. Precious Electric Co. to kindly report to them the results of the reception.—A.P.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Jan. 6.

Yesterday's trough of low pressure in south-west Bay moved to south-east Arabian sea and local rain has fallen in south east Madras. A few falls have fallen in Malabar. The fresh western disturbance has given a few falls of snow in the North West Frontier Province. A few falls of rain have also been reported from Kashmir and Tennascrim.

The temperature is markedly below normal in East United Provinces, Bihar and Bengal.

The chief amounts are: Mergui one inch, Sonamarg a quarter, Parachinar a half, Trivandrum three quarters, Tinnevelly, Pamban, Negapatam and Cuddalore a quarter and Kodaikanal three quarters.

Forecast: A further decrease in south-east Madras and some extension into Baluchistan.—A.P.

"IT WAS ALL BOSH

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Washington.—Mr. Mellon interviewed by Reuter emphatically banged his fist on the desk and asserted that "it was all bosh."—Reuter.

FRACAS AT DADYSETH AGIARI LANE.

MUSLIM STABBED

At about 5 p.m. on Friday, a Mahomedan named Vali was passing by the Dadyseth Agiari Lane when two Hindus named Laghushanker Ambashanker and Vajeshanker Navalshanker, also were passing by the way. A quarrel took place among these three persons and Laghushanker assaulted Vali and stabbed him with a knife.

The Princess Street Police Station being informed of the fracas, Police Inspector Wagle, Deputy Inspector Deshpande and Sub-Inspector Fish hurried to the spot and made necessary enquiries. Laghushanker and Vajeshanker have been arrested.

Vali was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital and as his condition was found to be serious, the Magistrate Mr. Dastoor was called and he recorded Vali's declaration.

"SHRADDHANANDA" IN FOUR LANGUAGES

DR. SAVARKARS ENTERPRISE

Dr. N. D. Savarkar, editor, "Shraddhananda" (a Marathi weekly) in a statement says, that encouraged by the support that the journal started in memory of th late Swamiji has received, he thinks of publishing the same in English, Hindi and Gujarati. A limited company has been floated to accomplish this proposal. The paper is mainly devoted to the cause of Shuddhi and Sangathan.

INDORE'S NEW DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

The "Madras Mail" understands that Dr. K. T. Mathew of the Madras Public Health Department has been appointed Director of Public Health, Indore State. —A. P.

FURTHER HEARING OF DELHI RIOT CASE.

DELHI, Jan. 6.

When the hearing in the Riot Case was resumed in the Court of the Special Magistrate, Mr. Suranjan ain, Puoli Prosecutor, informed the Court that the Prosecution had no objection if Mushtaq, the accused who was seriously ill was let off on bail. Aminuddin, Head Constable, C.I.D., Ramchand Agarwal, cloth merchant, Ruplal, pan-seller, Sriram, constable were examined by the Prosecution and they gave the details of the rot in their evidence. The case stands adjourned.—Free Press.

GREEK FINANCE MINISTER IN LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Rugby.—M. Cafandaris, the Greek Finance Minister, was received at the Foreign Office this morning by Sir Austen Chamberlain.—B.O.W.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The Cotton Yarn Association has issued a statement giving extracts from Ainscough's report on British trade in India which, it considers, "prove the Association's contention that reorganisation of the marketing of clothgoods is the most vital factor if the present deplorable position is to be altered." It adds that a further factor mentioned in the report as a reason of the loss in July/Aug. business was that the Japanese manufacturers through their own selling organisation countered the rise of British quotations by organised dumping on the market of yarn and dhooties.

Mr. Holroyd, President of the Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners Association, in an interview emphasised the desirability of closer personal touch with actual customers.

A leading member of manufacturers Association is quoted by the "Manchester Guardian" as saying that Ainscough's strictures on merchanting methods are not a bit too severe.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The P. and O. steamers "Razmak" and "Mooltan" collided at Tilbury. The former was blown from her course by a gale. The "Razmak's" bridge has been seriously damaged and it is unlikely that she will sail for Bombay to-day as scheduled. Nobody was injured.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Hong Kong.—A message from Swatow says that the Communists have been very active in the region of Taisami, on inlet between Swatow and Swabue the scene of the recent rescue of missionaries. Many Chinese Christians are reported to have been executed last week.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

At a reception at Government House to-night to the Science Congress the insignia of K. B. was conferred on Sir Norman Meiver Murray, Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India.—A. P.

BOMBAY RACES

7TH WINTER MEETING.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. DIV. I.
- GOLDEN SUN .. 1
- FRIDAY .. 2
- AYLOON .. 3

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. DIV. II.
- ROLY .. 1
- JOYFUSS .. 2
- TIGER .. 3

THE BATHURST PLATE
- LADY JUNIOR .. 1
- SILVER CHARM .. 2
- THAXTED .. 3

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. DIV. III.
- SHEEMA .. 1
- YELDRUM .. 2
- RAZA KHAN .. 3

THE CRAVEN STAKES.
- BAYOUNE .. 1
- BRIDAULT .. 2
- POLYCHROME .. 3

THE HARBOUR PLATE. DIV. II.
- SABIQ .. 1
- ROMAN .. 2
- CHEERIO .. 3

THE EPSOM PLATE.
- ELTONIAN .. 1
- VESINGTON PLANET .. 2
- LEINSTER WONDER .. 3

THE YORK PLATE.
- KNIGHT'S CROSS .. 1
- KING'S YELLOW .. 2
- GLEN TREE .. 3

THE HARBOUR PLATE. DIV. I.
- ANWAR .. 1
- MANSOOR BEG .. 2
- SAVAGE .. 3

MOGHALPURA EMBEZZLEMENT CASE JUDGMENT

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

In the Moghalpura stores embezzlement case three accused, namely Pritchard, Tirathram and Abdul Aziz, were convicted to-day by Mr. Phailbas, Magistrate, and sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000 each. Pritchard was also sentenced to two years' further imprisonment with an additional fine of Rs. 200 on another count, and Tirathram to four years and Rs. 1,000 and two years and Rs. 100 respectively on two other counts. All the sentences are to run concurrently.—A. P.

RUMOUR OF COMMUNAL RIOT

CAWNPORE, Jan. 6.

No little excitement was caused in the business quarters of the city to-day when a rumour spread that a communal riot had occurred. Several shops were hurriedly closed and for some time panic prevailed. On enquiries, it was ascertained that it was no more than an altercation between some Sikh merchants from outside the city and some hosiery Mussalman merchants in the course of a transaction. One Sikh was severely assaulted and had to be removed to hospital.—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Jan. 6
Previous Closing Rate	19.13
To-day's Opening Rate	19.15
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	19.34
Difference	+.21

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 6.
Previous Closing Rate	10.24
To-day's Opening Rate	10.19
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	10.23
Difference	—.01
Broach Expectation	382

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Jan. 6
Silver Ready	26 10 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 7 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady

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RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-1927

(pp. 147 + vii)

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH.

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A careful study of the Bolshevist regime in Russia by a sympathetic scholar in a sympathetic manner. The chapters are:—

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Change of Front: The New Economic Policy.
Summary of Achievements.
Russia and the World: Challenge of Russia.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1928.

THE MAHATMA AND CONGRESS.

Mahatma Gandhi has written in the latest number of "Young India" a remarkable article recording his impressions of the Madras session of the Congress. That article is as sincere and plain-spoken as any Gandhiji has ever written and breathes in every sentence his intense love for the Congress, and as such deserves to be respectfully considered by every Congressman. As a matter of course the Mahatma lays the greatest emphasis on the Unity resolution of the Congress. He values the spirit behind the resolution more than the resolution itself and regards the change of heart betokened by the new Pact as "the greatest contribution of the Congress." With reference to that part of the resolution regarding the cow and music questions which was substituted by him in place of the Calcutta resolutions at the suggestion of Pandit Malaviya, he says: "The Mussalmans present rose to the occasion and though not without some reluctance and hesitation at first, accepted the substitute without reserve." It may be noted here that the substitute has also been accepted unanimously by the All-India Muslim League. Regarding the splendid part Pandit Malaviya played in bringing about unity, Gandhiji writes: "Pandit Malaviyaji had come with the full intention of accommodating himself to the general wish so far as it was possible for him. He knew and everybody realised that it was within his power to block the way. He did not. True, he had many amendments which he considered were necessary, but he was not going to resist the resolution if his amendments could not be carried." Those who know the memorable occasion when Panditji persuaded the whole Congress to accept the Unity resolution, though some of his amendments were not accepted by the Subjects Committee, will readily agree with Gandhiji's opinion that Pandit Malaviya's "loyalty to the Congress is beyond compare, his patriotism is of the highest order."

Referring to Maulana Mahomed Ali's ecstatic exclamation that Mussalmans no longer wanted protection of minorities from Lord Winterton as it could be better secured by Malaviyaji, the Mahatma says: "If there be one Hindu who can guarantee such protection on behalf of the Hindus, it is Malaviyaji. But whether he can 'deliver goods' or not, I would like the Maulana and the other Mussalmans and all minorities once for all to renounce the idea of expecting or getting protection from a third party." Gandhiji's passionate patriotism flares forth in the following: "It were better, if such protection be not given voluntarily by the majority, to wrest it by force from unwilling hands than that a third party should be invited to intervene and should weaken and humiliate both and hold the nation under bondage. The greatest contribution of the Congress then to me was this apparent change of heart." Besides, Gandhiji says about the Congress resolution: "It has great possibilities. If the appeal of the Congress penetrates the hearts of the Hindus and Mussalmans and if each party spares the feelings of the other in terms of the claims advanced by each, peace is in sight and Swaraj within easy grasp. A definite realisation of the folly of fratricide and corresponding action will be the best and the most dignified answer to Lord Birkenhead's insolent flaunting of British might in the nation's face." But, he warns: "If this much-to-be-desired consummation is to be reached, Dr. Ansari will have to send out peace parties with definite instructions to preach the message and secure for it the approval of the masses." The Working Committee itself, which Mahatmaji aptly describes as "the National Cabinet", and which "has to enforce the resolutions of the Congress and the All-India Congress Committee", is to our mind the best peace party for the purpose. The Working Committee for the year includes Dr. Ansari, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, Maulanas Abul Kalam Azad and Mahomed Ali and Mrs. Naidu. A Committee composed of these would give a fitting reply to Mahatmaji's own question, "Have we sufficient energy for the mission, have we enough honest, industrious and willing missionaries?"

Turning to the other resolutions of the Congress Gandhiji singles out "two of the several irresponsible resolutions." "Irresponsible" is a hard word, not used before by Gandhiji with reference to Congress resolutions. The resolutions singled out are those regarding the declaration of independence and the boycott of British goods. The Mahatma objects to the first resolution mainly on the ground that "it was hastily conceived" in spite of its "involving great consequences." That is precisely the view that we have ourselves expressed before. Gandhiji proposes to deal with this resolution separately in an early issue of "Young India." We may have to return to the subject in the light of his fully expressed opinions. For the present we cannot help saying this that the independence resolution is intended, we think, to stress the inherent idea of Swaraj or Dominion status, viz., the right to secede from the British Empire, an idea that is sometimes lost sight of. If that is the intention of the resolution and if the resolution is also intended to reflect the mind of the whole country, we submit that the resolution stresses or states only part of the truth. It would be nearer the whole truth if it is added to the resolution that India would be willing to be associated with the British Commonwealth of Nations without any prejudice to her freedom if she is satisfied that such association is likely to promote the peace of the world. In any case the difficulty of carrying out the resolution, that is commonly urged against the resolution, is not much greater than the difficulty of achieving Swaraj, if Swaraj includes the right of secession. Besides, the resolution can at any time be rescinded if India is made to feel that her national honour and freedom are respected by the Empire. As regards the boycott of British goods, Gandhiji objects that "the Congress stultifies itself by repeating year after year resolutions of this character when it knows that it is not capable of carrying them into effect." The boycott proposed is meant to be progressive. We may, for the present, concentrate on boycotting British cloth and indeed all foreign cloth. And the Congress will not have stultified itself if it makes such a boycott at least as effective this year as it did seven years ago. For the rest, there is force in the saying that he who aims at the sky shoots higher than he who means the tree—so long, of course, as he shoots with all his might and main.

BURNING THE MANU SMRITI.

A correspondent from Dadar, Mr. R. K. Medhekar, while acknowledging that the "Chronicle" is "forward always in its attitude towards redressing social grievances," takes exception to our remark in an editorial note of our issue of the 28th ultimo that the burning of the Manu Smriti by the Mahad Satyagrahis was "needless and provocative." In defence of his view he quotes appreciatively from Swami Rama Tirtha, who says about the Manu Smriti: "In India there was written a work on Hindu Law called Manu Smriti. That book was a help to all classes in those days..... By and by this book was misread and misinterpreted and somehow or other every thing was turned topsy-turvy, everything was upset. All this class system and the system of division of labour was stultified, ossified, mummified or petrified. They gave it rigidity, they made it crystallised, and the nation's life was gone. Everything became mechanical and artificial. Instead of serving the people Manu Smriti became a despotic tyrant." Therefore, says our correspondent, "the burning of Manu Smriti means the burning of a despotic tyrant in an inanimate form." We whole-heartedly agree with all that has been quoted from Swami Rama Tirtha and have often stated the same views on the tyranny of caste based upon a perverse interpretation of the old class system. But we cannot agree with Mr. Medhekar's inference. Victims of caste tyranny cannot burn the tyrant by burning the Manu Smriti. They can do so by claiming and exercising the legitimate rights denied to them and if possible by persuading the tyrant to refrain from his sin. Burning the Manu Smriti does neither. Therefore we say that it is futile. That it is provocative is more a fact than an opinion It is not the Manu Smriti that is at fault but its present perverse interpretation as Swami Rama Tirtha himself says. Ancient Hindu Scriptures are like a rich mine wherein you find many a precious gem along with much that is dross. Many a text in the Smritis might have been an interpolation by an unscrupulous Pandit or might have been a mere record of the then existing customs. The wise way now is to sift the precious part from the dross. That is the way followed by all great religions and social reformers in India. Burning the Smritis is meeting bigotry with bigotry.

DISCOURTEOUS

We regret we have to break the monotony of the well-deserved congratulations which are pouring in upon the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway regarding the successful launching of the electrification scheme. Our criticism is directed not against the scheme itself but against the highly invidious character of the arrangements made for the accommodation of guests. Whoever was the individual entrusted with this part of the programme he was blissfully ignorant of the very fundamentals of such gatherings and we have grounds for believing that had it not been for a desire not to mar the harmony of the gathering where His Excellency was present, some of the guests would have thought it befitting their self-respect to leave it. It was quite proper that the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway as also of the G.I.P. Railway and Members of the Advisory Committee of the former should have been accommodated on the platform with His Excellency, but it passes one's understanding why the President-elect of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce should have been also provided with a seat there. The Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta was rightly placed first among the guests, but the gentleman next to him was Sir Leslie Hudson, President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, when the Chief Minister, the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, and the Hon. Mr. Pradhan were placed far away from the platform and the Hon. Diwan Bahadur Desai could not even be traced in the surging crowd! While the Hon. Ministers were thus compelled to hide their light under a bushell, the Secretary to the Development Department found an honoured place third from that of the Hon. Finance Member, and two junior Government Under-Secretaries found themselves surprised occupants of the first seats in the second row, being thus placed in advance even of the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation who had to rest content with looking through the hat of an ex-Sheriff of Bombay. The President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, with the honour of a C.I.E. still undimmed, found himself in the sixth or seventh row; while the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court was also made to find a seat among those "who also ran." These are but a few instances to show how the whole seating arrangement was devised consciously, or unconsciously, in the old style of racial distinction. Bombay is justly proud of the fact that such sights are not seen here, and it is, therefore, all the more surprising that the scandal should have been perpetrated. It was surely doubly insulting to those who were invited to take part in the function to be treated in such a manner. We would like to know what the Advisory Committee of the B. B. and C. I. Railway think about this matter, and we hope a full enquiry will be made with regard to the individual or individuals, who exercised their ingenuity in this curious manner, and that due measures will be taken to secure that such incidents do not recur either on the railways or anywhere else in the future.

LITIGATION AT EXORBITANT COST.

THE PROBLEM.

(BY "S. R. D.")

I

The question of the enormous cost of litigation in our High Court has been agitating the mind of the public in common with the mercantile community for generations, but of late, the problem has become too acute and the public is now determined to see this iniquity removed at an early date. Paradoxical as it may appear, it is no doubt true that the British nation which has held out impartial justice as the ideal which every perfect state should maintain has neglected to see that the procedure of its High Courts is simplified so as to make it both expeditious and least costly. There is not the least doubt that the administrators of justice under the Crown, viz., the learned Judges of His Majesty's High Court are just, upright, kind and anxious to see that the suitors get a patient hearing once they are before them. The trouble however lies in the fact that an average suitor, particularly in suits with smaller stakes, finds it a risky experiment to appeal to the High Court for redress. Here what he finds is that the amount he claims is not of so much importance as is the nightmare of being muleted with heavy cost of both sides in case he loses. No wonder that he hesitates to approach the otherwise respected shrine of Justice under these circumstances. If he goes there at all, it is because circumstances have for him unfortunately conspired much against his natural inclination. Thus British justice which is otherwise a potent and respected factor, particularly in all Courts where costs are fixed on a scale more commensurate with the stake involved, has begun to be looked at with a sort of dread, both in English as well as Bombay and Calcutta High Courts with their system of multiplication of costs with each step in the procedure. If this resulted in keeping down undesirable litigation one would no doubt regard that fact as a merit rather than a fault. Unfortunately, it is quite the other way about. It benefits the rogue, particularly one who has nothing to lose, because he can by declaring his determination to fight out a suit in nine cases out of ten, succeed in blackmailing the more respectable other side into a most advantageous compromise from his point of view. If he fails in bringing about that result he has simply to put in a written statement, beaming with questions of facts and Law, and thereby, stave off the evil day. The chances are that as the case lingers on with the costs ticking up item by item like a taxi-metre, the other side may still be bullied into a compromise. If not, there is always a sporting chance in a large number of these suits which may declare him the winner. If on the other hand the toss of the coin places him on the losing side, he can still try one more avenue of escape through the Insolvency Court where chances are that his creditors for the same old reasons of cost may not dare to pursue him.

AN UNNATURAL STATE OF THINGS.

To the man in the street the fact that in spite of the overcrowded condition of the Bar such as ours, where a large number of Attorneys and Advocates are idle, the costs of litigation should prevail at a ruinously high level, must be a perplexing problem. He has had a peep or two in the High Court Library during one of his enforced visits there, either as a juror or a litigant, when he saw enough of the huge crowd of the law pandits doing nothing. He was told by those with whom he conferred on these occasions that only a dozen or two out of this large crowd were kept busy, that this bakers' dozen practically made a clean sweep of the huge amount of public money that was spent yearly towards legal fees, and that the rest lived on mere crumbs. He listened with surprise as to how much Mr. A and Mr. B carry home yearly as the reward of their daily toil. These figures seem to him staggering inasmuch as they exceed many times that which is usually drawn by the highest dignitaries of the state. He happens to know Mr. A as well as Mr. B. He knows good many of his eminent countrymen in other walks of life too. He is naturally tempted to make a comparison. As an average citizen in a business city he was brought up under the belief that a man's remuneration is measured by his talents. He finds that this maxim is quite out of the gear here. Not even by a stretch of imagination could he place Mr. A or Mr. B higher than a large number of men not

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OUR MONEY MARKET AND CURRENCY MANAGEMENT

CRIMINAL WASTE OF INDIA'S GOLD RESERVES.

(BY PROFESSORS P. A. WADIA AND G. N. JOSHI.)

The present money market trend in India and the returns of the Paper Currency throw interesting light on the possibilities of a Reserve Bank for India. Mr. Manecklal Premchand representing the Bombay Bullion Exchange spoke in terms of regret a few days ago that "the Reserve Bank Bill should have been withdrawn from the last session" and he expressed the hope that it will be passed in the coming session. When he spoke of the "paramount necessity for a Reserve Bank and the gold standard in India" and appealed to all commercial interests to give their unqualified support to this measure, he was evidently giving his blessings and invoking the blessings of his commercial friends to a project of whose real character he could hardly have been aware; for when he speaks of the "gold standard" in association with the Reserve Bank, he means that spurious, non-descript standard which the Hilton-Young Commission have baptised with the name of the Gold Bullion Standard. We honestly believe that a Reserve Bank however constituted, with all the safeguards that the Legislature can conceive, working and manipulating and controlling our money market with the currency mechanism of the Gold Bullion standard, will not only perpetuate the evils associated with the Gold Exchange Standard, but will aggravate them a hundredfold—will render industrial development impossible in the future, and will even hamper and obstruct our commercial interests by sacrificing, or, at least subordinating, all our fundamental economic needs to the one object of maintaining the stability of our foreign exchanges at a ratio arbitrarily fixed to-day and liable to equally arbitrary alterations in the future with changing conditions of the silver and gold market.

TIGHTENING OF MONEY MARKET.

We have some indication to-day of the manipulations of our currency which a Reserve Bank, controlled by an agency not quite different from that which controls at present the currency organisation, might take under its charge and carry out more scientifically with the greater powers which it will be in a position to exercise. The Paper Currency returns show that the circulation of notes which amounted to 1.92 crores of rupees in March 1926 was contracted in March 1927 to 184 crores of rupees, and in September 1927 to 187 crores. The returns for the week ending November 30th 1927 show a further contraction in circulation to the extent for 52 lakhs of rupees as compared with the preceding week; and for the week ending December 7th 1927, there is a further contraction of the notes in circulation by 1.93 lakhs of rupees. For the week ending December 15th, the returns show further diminution of circulation by one crore of rupees. Roughly within three weeks, there has been a reduction in the amount of note circulation to the extent of 2 crores and a half of rupees. While the paper currency is thus managed on the assumption that we are passing through a season when people have more currency and loanable money than they need, the Bank Rate stood at 6 per cent. on December 15th, 1927 and at 7 per cent. on December 22nd. The Imperial Bank reported to have borrowed three crores from the Currency Department against inland bills on the 21st December in order to meet the insistent demand for money. The trade figures for November 1927 show a balance in favour of India to the tune of 6 and a half crores of rupees after allowing for treasure imports of a crore and thirty lakhs. In other words at a time when the country has imported precious metals worth 1.30 lakhs within one month and has a balance in her favour to the extent of six crores and a half, the bank rate jumps up to 7 per cent. indicating a remarkable tightening of the money market.

MONSTROUS MEASURES.

We should like to know what English financial papers would say if with the trade balance in her favour, the bank rate in England rose to 6 per cent. and there was a demand for currency and credit which the Banks were unable to satisfy. It is reserved for India to show unto the world that a high rate of discount and a favourable trade balance can go toge-

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Notes of the Day.

What He Forgot.

In a letter to a Conservative aspirant for a seat in Parliament Mr. Baldwin draws attention to a "basic fact" about Britishers. He imagines that excepting the Conservatives the other political parties in England are apt to lose sight of this basic fact. The British are before all things, he declares, a trading nation. In other words, the British are first and last a nation of shopkeepers, and they must look upon all problems at home and abroad with the shopkeepers' mentality. The mentality is clearly evident in Mr. Baldwin's further declaration that Britain stands for "reduction in unnecessary armaments by international agreement so long as such reduction will not endanger the security of their great Empire." In other words, Britain will never consent to appreciable disarmament because she must remain the mistress of the seas. According to her this is the only way in which she can keep the trade routes of the world safe for her. Mr. Baldwin forgot to add that as "India is your Empire" Britain can never consent to any diminution of the rights and privileges of those engaged in the economic exploitation of that country.

Humbug.

The "Times of India" cannot resist the temptation of making capital out of Dr. Simonson's address at the Indian Science Congress to have a "grouse" at educated Indians. The educated Indians are the "betes noire" of Anglo-India and its Press is always intent on propagating the myth that they have a distaste for manual labour. Whatever modicum of truth the allegation had a generation ago it is absurd to insist on maintaining it to-day when what little opportunity is provided in this country for technical education is availed of eagerly by Indian students. The science courses in our Universities attract now nearly double the number of students ten years ago and if the B.Sc. degree is of little more use to India, according to Dr. Simonson, than the B.A., it is certainly not the fault of the Indian student. Dr. Simonson said many a practical and sensible thing in his address, but our contemporary uses it as a peg to deplore the diminution in numbers of foreign examiners at the University of Bombay. It refers to the halcyon days "when the teaching was thorough, the classes small and the examiners were Englishmen of experience". It does not strike Anglo-Indian scribes that criticism of this type lays bare instead of covering up the selfish and stepmotherly policy in regard to Indian education of an administration which the Anglo-Indian Press is invariably ready to applaud.

Whose Fault?

Indian educationists have persistently agitated for smaller classes, in other words, for more educational centres; for better teaching, in other words, for teaching of Indians through their own countrymen instead of through foreigners, who once they belong to a covenanted service consider that they have done their duty, when, with rare exceptions, they have droned out notes to their classes or spent their time in compiling annotations or three anna guides to English composition. In this presidency the demand for introducing technological courses in its University and for reforming the system of secondary education has been persistent. How have the Government met it? By grudgingly appointing a committee to investigate the problem of extending technical education and then shelving for a long time even the publication of the Committee's report, and by delaying the question of University Reform until their scandalous neglect of this important problem became far too notorious to delay action any longer. And then the Government of Bombay produce a measure of University reform in which the greatest concern is shown by officialdom not to allow the educational control to escape out of bureaucratic hands. Let it be remembered too that all this while the question of reform in secondary education remains neglected. If our contemporary dislikes the phrase "machinations of a Satanic Government" let it console itself with another, "the cruel and calculated policy of a step-mother".

LABOUR'S PACT WITH TORIES

HOW INDIA HAS BEEN BETRAYED

MR. BRAILSFORD'S INDICTMENT OF MR. MACDONALD

Mr. H. N. Brailsford gives the following crushing retort to Mr. Tom Johnston in the "New Leader":—

I am sorry to find myself in sharp disagreement with Mr. Tom Johnston, of whose work for India I am a warm admirer. I realised that, as he says, the whole Party bore in the end the responsibility for its dealings with India. I none the less attribute the initiative to its leader's guidance. The real decision was taken last summer, when Mr. MacDonald went into consultation with Lord Birkenhead, and I question whether the whole Party had any responsibility at this stage of the transaction. But it was this stage which made the tragedy. As I read events, the ruling class and the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy feared two dangers for India—British Socialism and Indian Nationalism. By appointing the Commission now, with a Liberal Tory preponderance and without Indians, it tied the hands of the next Administration. Labour's policy (if Labour comes into office) will be fixed for it by Sir John Simon's Report. If Mr. MacDonald had been reluctant to have his hands tied in this way. I suggest that the proper course was to insist on Indian representation within the Commission. As things have turned out, Lord Birkenhead has ensured the continuity of the Imperial tradition, and our Party has been placed in a position of open antagonism to Indian opinion.

THE PARTY'S NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Johnston appears to think that the Party, in the subsequent negotiations, did secure equality for India. These negotiations advanced matters only slightly beyond the offer conveyed in the Viceroy's statement. It was made clear that the Indian Committee and the British Commission may hold joint sittings. This seems to me a small, if proper, concession. All the rest was clearly outlined before the Labour Party attempted to secure its compromise. But Mr. Johnston calmly ignores the fact that it failed to secure what he agrees with me in considering the main point of the Labour Party's proposals—the right of the Indian Committee to lay its own Report before the British Parliamentary Joint Committee. That was bluntly and publicly rejected by Lord Birkenhead. In spite of that rejection, and knowing full well what the Indian view was, our Party chose to support the Government.

Mr. Johnston asks us to believe that the moment for a heroic stand will yet come. We are to trust the nebulous and meaningless words of the Party's resolution:—

The Labour Party has every confidence that its representatives on the Commission will act in the spirit of this declaration.

I hope that they may do better. But the Party has set them an ill example. It has itself ignored India opinion throughout this business, and having finally laid down a condition which did, up to a point, secure equality, it dropped it when it found Lord Birkenhead resolute.

THE ROOT ISSUE.

But I will not attempt to repeat my article. On some points Mr. Johnston has misunderstood me. I did not suggest that Indian peers should compose half the Commission: I merely said that if the Commission 'had to be' Parliamentary then peers could have been created. But I argued that there was no need to confine it to Members of Parliament. Certainly the Indian members should have been nominated actually by the Indian parties and only formally by the Crown. As for the Chairman, the ideal procedure would have been to select him by joint consent. I did not commit myself to the number seven, nor to the position that the Indians should be a minority. But these are minor matters. The grave matter is that on the root issue of our rule in India our Party has taken its stand with the Tory Government against the people of India, and agreed to set up a purely British "jurf" whose Report on the capacity of Indians to govern themselves will be the only Report which Parliament will be entitled to consider.

CALCUTTA TO MELBOURNE IN LIFE BOAT.

CAPT BUGG TO LEAD EXPEDITION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Something to relieve the monotony of life, as they said, Mrs. Ivy Hercombe, an attractive shingled young woman, in the early twenties, Mr. Hercombe and Captain Bugg were due to embark from the Hooghly early this morning on a perilous attempt to reach Australia in an open ship's life boat less than 30 feet in length. The husband is a young medical student who emigrated to India from Canada some years ago and was secretary of the Calcutta Marine Club. The leader of the expedition is Captain Bugg, Marine Superintendent of a Calcutta firm, who has spent most of his life on sea. It was his enthusiasm which has led to this amaging exploit.

They expect to reach Australian shores weather permitting, in two months; the route to lie from Calcutta to Penang, then to Singapore, Java, Brisbane and finally Melbourne.—Free Press.

TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES

DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a largely attended meeting of the All-India Telegraph Union, Madras Centre under the presidency of Mr. C. Duraiswami Iyengar, M.L.A.:—

"That inasmuch as no adequate response has been given to the repeated memoranda of grievances sent through their organisations to the Government of India, this meeting of the All-India Telegraph Union, Madras Centre, requests the Government to appoint an enquiry committee with an equal number of officials and non-officials to enquire into their legitimate grievances."

In his closing remarks, the President expressed his full sympathy towards the grievances and assured the members that he would try his best to ventilate their grievances through the Assembly as far as he could.—Free Press.

The Conference of Presidents of Provincial Legislative Councils will meet on the 11th January under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel and will last till the 13th instant.—A. P.

At a meeting of the students and Professors of the Ayurvedic College of the Benares Hindu University, reference was made to the passing away of Hakim Ajmal Khan.—Free Press.

WORLD'S LARGEST AIRSHIP.

DESIGNED FOR TRANS-ATLANTIC PASSENGER SERVICE.

TO CARRY 100 PASSENGERS AND 50 CREW.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Rugby.—The airship R 100 which is under construction for the Air Ministry at the Howden Works of Airship Guarantee Company, is expected to be completed by April. After undergoing home trials, she will probably make a demonstration flight across the Atlantic, and Commander Burney, M.P., will next week leave for America where he will discuss plans for the future operations of airship. It is suggested that the vessel which will be the largest in the world should carry passengers across the Atlantic, the journey occupying forty-eight hours and the fare being approximately 120 sterling. The airship is 709 feet long and is to be driven by engines developing a total of 4,500 horse power. She will have accommodaton for 100 passengers and crew of 50.—B.O.W.

MANY RIVERS SUBSIDING

SITUATION IN SOME PARTS STILL SERIOUS

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Rugby.—Many rivers which have overflowed their banks are now subsiding, and yesterday, there was a marked fall in the levels of rivers Ouse, Nene Wey and Lea with easing of hardships of the residents in the town along their banks. The situation in many parts is, however, still serious. In the valley of the Thames, the crest of floods has not yet reached the lower areas, and the wide expanse under water was further extended last night. Nearer the source of the river, however, levels have fallen and unless there is further heavy thaw in cotsvolds or heavy rains are experienced, continued improvement may now be looked for. Between Reading and Maidenhead, the width of the Thames varies from few hundred yards to at least two miles in some of the lower reaches.—B.O.W.

Lisbon.—General Ivens Ferraz succeeds Joao Belo as Minister for Colonies.—Reuter's Special.

HOW DETENUS ARE TREATED

ORDERS OF TRANSFERS AND EXTERNMENTS.

WITHDRAWAL OF PRIVILEGES CAUSE ANXIETY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The withdrawal of the few privileges which were being enjoyed by the Bengal detenus in Mandalay and other places by Government and the continued ill-health of most of the detenus is causing not a little anxiety.

Mr. Suresh Mohan Ghose and Prof. Jyotish Chandra Ghose who were occupying for the last three years a two-storied cabin, have been removed to a small yard where there is no ventilation. In the recently vacated quarters, there was a small bathing tank and tennis ground, and fairly sufficient space for bower gardens. But in the present yard, says a communication received by Mr. S. C. Mitra, M.L.A., from Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghose at Mandalay, there is not room enough even to walk about. Prof. Ghose spends much of his time in prayers except for a short time for food. Thus, Mr. S. M. Ghose is to pass a solitary life. His health has been shattered already, and the small privileges they had been enjoying in the quarters they had recently vacated, have been withdrawn.

FROM RANGOON TO ALIPUR.

Mr. Bepin Behari Ganguli, who was brought from the Rangoon Jail to Bengal on the 22nd December last, is detained in the Alipur Central Jail. He is stated to be suffering from pyorrhea and, consequently, he is unable to take any food. His landed property is due to be surveyed within a fortnight for which his presence is needed. It is expected that he will be taken to the Medical College Hospital. But orders have not so far been passed.

ORDER THAT LASTED FOR ONE DAY.

Mr. Amulya Chandra Mukherjee, who was interned in Haruah, in the district of Twenty-four Parghanas, received home internment order on 23rd December last. But it is stated that he received a fresh order the next day not to enter the district of Tippera where his parents and other family members live. Having constantly got malaria, he is very much reduced in weight and has been sent to Monghyr to recoup his health.

SEVERAL REMOVALS.

Mr. Purna Chandra Das, the then Assistant Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested on 8th March 1924 at Dinajpur where he had gone to attend the district conference. He was then served with an order of externment. He spent 14 months in Mandalay jail where he got duodenal ulcer. After prolonged illness there, he was shifted to Trichnopoly (Madras), where he was kept for two years. He was then brought back to Calcutta and was permitted to visit his village near Madaripur. His general condition is better. He has to proceed again to stay at Puri. But no quarters have been given and he has been asked to make his own arrangements in the absence of any adequate allowance.—Free Press.

LESSON FOR HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

HOW PEACE AND AMITY CAN BE RESTORED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Mr. Jogendra Moitra, M.L.C., one of the principal accused who was convicted and sentenced to three months' R.I. and recently granted clemency along with all others by the Governor, in course of a press interview, said: "It had suited Government in the past to go against them, and it suited them now to try and set right wrongs inflicted upon them."

He was entirely unconcerned with all that had been done in the matter. He hoped members of both the communities had realised by now that nothing could be gained by playing into the hands of a third party. If they had learnt that lesson, then he felt sure that restoration of peace and amity between the two communities was in sight.—Free Press.

DYARCHY AND GOVERNOR

EXTENT OF RESPONSIBILITY TO LEGISLATURE

RETIRING GOVERNOR'S GRANDMOTHERLY TALK

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5.

His Excellency Sir William Marris presided over the Divisional Darbar at Allahabad this afternoon which was attended by nearly 1,000 persons, including high officials. After the presentations of sanads, medals and badges, His Excellency delivered an important speech reviewing the work of his administration and specially referring to the Reforms and the working of dyarchy and communal troubles. Sir William Marris said:

"I know there are passages in Mr. Montagu's speeches which suggest he personally hoped even in the administration of the Reserved Subjects, the Governor should conduct himself as if he were already responsible to the Legislature, that is to say, he should make his decisions conform to the wishes of the Legislature. But with the greatest possible respect to his memory, I cannot but reflect that is not what the Indian Reforms Report proposed, it is not what the Government of India Act lays down, and in any crucial case, it is not compatible with the Governor-in-Council's responsibility to Parliament. The Reforms Report says:

BOLSTERING UP DYARCHY.

"No Governor-in-Council is likely without a real reason, to disregard the wishes of the Legislative Council and we hold that if he has real reasons he ought to disregard them in the discharge of his responsibilities." That is unambiguous. Many people may think that dyarchy is cumbrous and defective as a device for carrying us through the anxious and confused period of conduct between the divergent principles and aims. I can at all events understand a clear division of responsibility between different founts of power however difficult I may find it to work. I cannot appreciate nor operate a system which really reposes entirely on one base or other while purporting to derive from both. Accordingly while preserving the practice of consultation and discussion between both sides of Government I have stood for a clear cut and not a blurred division of responsibilities and powers. I have never attempted to administer the Transferred Subjects as if they were reserved and on the other hand where responsibility is committed by law to the Governor-in-Council, I have tried to maintain it unimpaired.

His Excellency then described the progress made in every department and remarked if he was not grossly deluded the relations between the Government and all but a small section of people were friendly.

COMMUNAL DISSENSIONS.

Referring to communal dissensions, the Governor said:

There has descended on the province in common with the other portions of India a blight of communal dissensions. I will not call it religious hatred because I think genuine religious feeling is not the largest element in it. I do not think that I shall do any good by analysing the causes and by suggesting palliatives. I will repeat—as a Government we hold no brief for either side and we deplore as much as any one, the existence of mischief that is so destructive, so wasteful, and so poisonous to the national life. We have set our face as a Government against any attempt to define civil rights by executive order and we have clung to the principle that no one must so exercise his own rights as to prevent another from enjoyment of equal liberty. Our officers have interfered only in order to maintain peace. To

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MEANING OF INDEPENDENCE

INDEX OF INDIA'S RESENTMENT

DR. BESANT EXPLAINS IDEA OF DOMINION STATUS.

"It only shows India's sense of resentment at Lord Birkenhead's insolent challenge". In these words Mrs. Annie Besant explained the independence resolution of the Madras Congress in an interview to the Associated Press. Referring to Mr. Mahomed Ali's attack on the idea of Dominion Status, Dr. Besant said she did not think Mr. Mahomed Ali realised that Dominion Status was nearer independence than anything else could be. She quoted Canadian example of sending an ambassador of Canada's own to the United States and also recalled that during the great war Canada and Australia plainly told Great Britain that while they were willing to assist her in the struggle, England could not expect any help in wars waged against their will and declared without obtaining their previous consent. After explaining that India and Great Britain together could do more for the world than either could do alone, Dr. Besant declared, "If England makes India despair of self-Government by which I mean complete control over her own affairs, India will break away from England".—A. P.

CUTTING THE GORDIAN KNOT.

FINE COUNTS: THE ONLY REMEDY.

THREE LOOMS SYSTEM NOT FEASIBLE.

AN INDIAN MILL EXPERT'S VIEW.

Looking to the oft-recurring strikes which have now become almost a standing menace to the progress of industry, one cannot help being forced to the conclusion that there is something radically wrong about the mill industry in this city. It is not really a trifling innovation here or a little reform there which creates these daily hitches between owners and workers but the whole system requires and immediate overhauling. It is now no longer a matter for arguments that the mill industry in Bombay stands in an imminent danger of deterioration unless the efficiency of work is raised to the standard to which it has been raised in countries like Japan, England and America. India has accepted Western machinery and now she has to accept all the improvements in that machinery and keep herself in line with the rest of the industrially advanced countries of the world. If an operative in Japan can work on four looms there is no reason why an Indian operative cannot do the same thing; similarly if a side boy in an American mill can handle 1,120 spindles, it fails to satisfy anybody's reason why an Indian side boy should raise such a hue and cry when he is asked to handle not more than 400 spindles. The position taken up by the workers in Bombay mills in respect of their rigid opposition to the introduction of three-loom system in the weaving department and of whole-frame system in the spinning department would have appeared untenable had it not been for the fundamental defects of the whole system. The root cause of the unfortunate hitch that exists between owners and workers is quite different from that what appears on the surface. With a view to get the issue properly elucidated, the representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" had an interview with an expert who has spent good many years of his life in the mill industry and who has also already introduced in his mill several of the reforms which are sought to be introduced to day in the Spring and the Jacob Sassoon Mills.

ORIGIN OF THE GRIEVANCE.

The expert remarked that labour in India was as clever and efficient as in any other country. The origin of the grievance was not in the efficiency of labour but in the manner in which that labour was utilized. The root of the evil that has clogged the wheels of progress in the Bombay mill industry is, according to him, the kind of yarn which most of the mills in Bombay are using. As a rule, continued the expert, the mills in Bombay produced coarse cloth from coarse counts. Now the coarse counts were far more difficult to be worked upon than the fine counts. The introduction of the three-loom system, he added, was not at all feasible unless the mills in Bombay took up to fine counts of yarn. He then went on to explain how the new system would result in a loss to the wage-earner.

He put the whole situation in a nutshell as follows:—

According to the old system, an operative has to look after two looms. With coarse counts, the beam is finished in a short time, say a week. That means that in a week a weaver completes two beams of coarse counts. Now it is common knowledge that each beam takes at least half a day to be properly arranged, put on the loom and set to work. It is obvious, therefore, that a weaver has to spend a full day during the week for the preparation of the two beams to be woven on two looms. Under the three-loom system now sought to be introduced an operative will have to look after three looms and with coarse counts he will be asked to finish three beams instead of two under the present system. The arrangement of three looms will take a day and a half and consequently the wage-earner will lose half a day in a week i.e., two days in a month. Of course, there will be 50 per cent more output of produce but for that an operative shall have to undergo a sacrifice of his two days' earnings. The situation will be quite differnt if instead of coarse counts, the mills use fine counts, 40 and above. It takes nearly a month for a weaver to finish a beam with fine counts. Even if a man is entrusted with three looms, he will lose only a day and a half in properly arranging the three beams. This loss of time and earnings will be comparatively much smaller than on the coarse counts. There are other difficulties in the three-loom system. The looms in a mill were arranged in lines horizontally. Operatives working on three looms, two in a line and the third in another line, are bound to collide with each other and thus impede the work. In that event, four-loom system with fine counts is a much more convenient and less bothersome system than the three-loom system either with coarse or fine counts. In some of the Bombay mills they are using fine counts over 40 and in those mills the new system is being worked with great efficiency.

THE REMEDY.

It is the firm conviction of this expert, which is based on his own personal experience, that the mills in Bombay will be paying their way if they resort to fine counts. Even the present difficult situation created by strike will be saved if fine counts are universally accepted. With fine counts, says the expert, there is less stoppage of machine and consequently greater earnings. There are besides thousand and one difficulties in using coarse counts under a three-loom system. There will be more defects in the cloth owing to repeated thread snaps and as a consequence there will be less demand in the market for such a kind of cloth. The things, far from improving, will go from bad to worse.

The expert thinks that the whole frame system is also bound to prove untenable on coarse counts. There will be more thread snaps and the side boy will find it beyond his efficiency to handle more than a certain number of bobbins. The whole trouble will be averted provided mills universally use fine counts and leave the coarse counts to ordinary hand looms.

If the use of fine counts, asked our representative, can solve the problem and guarantee the smooth working of mills, how is it that this point has not yet struck most of the mill-owners of Bombay?

The expert had a ready reply to this question. The managers of most of the mills in Bombay, he said, were Englishmen and they would be the last men to jeopardise the interests of Lancashire mill industry by introducing fine counts in Indian mills. If India could herself produce fine cloth, Lancashire mill owners would lose their biggest market in the world. English managers of Indian mills would never run a risk of that kind. Speaking about Indian managers and owners, the expert opined that many of them had no knowledge about the technique of the mill industry. Concluding he added that fine counts was the only remedy which would solve the problem and save the mill industry from a sure deterioration.

MORE MILLS CLOSED

STRIKE SITUATION REMAINS UNCHANGED

Although there was no material change in the strike situation on Friday the tendency of the operatives seems to be in no way conciliatory. On one hand the mill magnates are adamant in their demands to extort extra work and, on the other hand the operatives are equally unbending in their attitude. Fortunately the strike is confined to the groups of E. D. Sassoon and Nowroji Wadia mills as they have taken upon themselves to launch the introduction of the new system to get from one man work of two operatives. but if other mills also posted notices likewise of their intention to introduce the new system there is a probability of the strike spreading in whole industrial area as was the case at the end of 1925. The Jacob Sassoon Mill paid off the strikers on Friday morning about 1,500 in number and would engage new men who would work on new terms. The same was the case with the Spring mill If these two mills find fresh men to work two looms in the spinning department instead of one, on the revised rates of pay, the other mills too would impose the new conditions on their operatives. If they fail to get operatives to work on these terms then it is just possible that the mill-owners would have to reconsider their pro-

(Continued on page 12.)

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

CHINA MISSION : GUJARAT RELIEF

CONGRESS RED-TAPE HAMPERS PROGRESS

The General Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal has sent a report of the Dal's activities during 1927, interesting extracts from which are given below:—

CHINA MESSION.

The most important item which kept the Dal busy for more than three months during the year was the China Mission affair. The All-India Congress Committee at its Bombay meeting on May 15, passed a resolution about sending a Medical Mission to China and called upon the Hindustani Seva Dal to take the necessary steps for the despatch of the mission.

The Dal Headquarters briskly undertook the work of getting the best candidates for the mission. A Selection Committee consisting of Drs. M. A. Ansari, G. V. Deshmukh, Messrs. T. C. Goswami, L. R. Tairsee, Shuaib Qureshi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Dr. Hardikar was formed. We had more than 280 candidates.

The Selection Committee met at Bombay in June and made the first selection of 60 persons from amongst the applicants.

Many of the Provincial leaders who were in Bombay at the time of the All-India Conress Committee's meeting promised collection of amounts aggregating to about Rs. 55,000. Out of the one lakh of rupees that were estimated as the requisite for the upkeep of the mission in China for about a year, besides, its passage and equipment more than half had been thus promised. The remaining was to have been collected by public subscription.

In the meanwhile, Mr. T. C. Goswami, President of the Dal, was in correspondence with the Government of India regarding passports to the Medical Mission. The Government after a long delay gave a reply to Mr. Goswami's reminder and said that they were consulting the Governments concerned, as this was an international question. As a result of this consultation, they gave a final reply, that they could not see their way to grant passports to the proposed Medical Mission to China. The reasons adduced were that the Indian Government as well as His Majesty's Government in England were very solicitous about avoiding "incidents" in the affected area in China, which might lead to international complications; that they had specially withheld permission to the Missionaries who had wanted to return to the affected areas, and that similarly the Government could not see their way to grant passports. The proposed mission, therefore, had to be ultimately shelved.

GUJARAT RELIEF.

Another activity which engaged the Dal during the latter months of the year was the sending of relief to Gujarat. On the 1st of August, as soon as we got news of the floods in Gujarat, the Dal Headquarters got busy. The volunteers were immediately mobilised as the first batch to proceed to Gujarat; and more than Rs. 500 were expressly collected for these volunteers' expense. We requested Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to allow us to go to Gujarat and serve the sufferers from the floods. But Mr. Vallabhbhai did not want any volunteers from outside Gujarat. However, our volunteers were very enthusiastic about rendering help to the flood-stricken people and longed to go. So we had to send three of them under the leadership of the Under-Secretary of the Dal in spite of Mr. Vallabhbhai's refusal to accept their services. The Under-Secretary met Mr. J. K. Mehta, the Secretary of the General Flood Relief Committee in Bombay and Mr. Mehta kindly consented to get the volunteers accepted by Mr. Vallabhbhai. He also took the volunteers along with him to Nadiad. Here thy worked for about a fortnight and then were sent to the villages near-by. They supervised the construction of roads undertaken as relief work and carried relief to the homes of the sufferers in the villages. Their work has been, I am glad to say, highly satisfactory, and they have earned the appreciation of Mr. Vallabhbhai and of Mr. Laxmidas Purushotham under whom they were directly placed.

TRAINING.

The work of training instructors has not been neglected. A camp was opened at Bagalkot on the 1st of November. Twenty two full-time workers were trained in physical culture and Gongress work for five weeks. Ninety-four others also attended the camp for daily exercises, both in the morning and evening.

To make the maintenance of a permanent training institution easy and to solve the question of trainers and trained men, the Karnatak Dal has undertaken to build an Academy of Physical Culture on the ground gifted by Mr. Bindurao Nargund at Bagalkot. On November 20, Mr. Vamanrao Naik, a distinguished leader of Hyderabad Deccan, performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the building of this Academy. It has been decided to raise Rs. 10,000 for the purpose. It is proposed to complete the building before the end of July and to get the building opened by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on August 1, the anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak. Similar attempts, I hope, will be made in other provinces also and thus give an impetus to the Dal's work.

PROVINCIAL BOARDS.

The work of establishing Provincial Boards is not likely to succeed much unless the Congress itself lays down in its constitution that every Provincial Congress Committee should elect its Provincial Volunteer Board, as per rules of the Hindustani Seva Dal. With the experience that I have for the last four years, I can say that the Provincial Congress Committees are altogether invulnerable to our attempts to get them to help the Dal in this matter.

MEMBERSHIP.

The following is the number of membership in the various provinces:—

(1) Karnatak 226. (2) U. P. 171, (3) Bombay 46, (4) Maharastra 16, (5) Bengal 9, (6) Ajmere 7, (7 and 8) Tamil-Nadu and Andhra 5 each, (9 and 10) C. P.s Marathi and Hindi 4 each, (11) Delhi 3, (12 to 17) Assam, Behar, Berar, Gujarat, Sind and Utkal 1 each and the remaining provinces Burma, Punjab and Kerala nil. This is less than 500 in the whole of India. And I do not see any way of improving matters much unless Provincial Boards are established and unless our All-India Board members take more active interest in the Dal's work.

FUNDS.

The Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. gave a donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Dal this year. Besides this we have received a donation for Rs. 500 from Mr. A. S. Wall, Bar-at-Law, of Bombay, and Rs. 100 from Babu Shiv Prasad Gupta of Benares. We have to collect funds for the next year's work. And this question cannot be shelved if we want to show some life and activity in the country.

"A MERE IRREGULARITY."

Pandit Indra's Appeal Surprise.

DELHI, Jan. 6.

The appeal of Pandits Indra and Satyakam against the sentences of conviction by the Delhi Magistrate in connection with certain articles published in the "Arjun," came up to-day for hearing, before Mr. Johnstone, District and Sessions Judge.

In the appeal filed by Messrs. Indra and Satyakam in the "Arjun" case, in the court of the District and Sessions Judge, additional grounds were filed on behalf of Mr. Indra, the declared Editor of the paper which contained articles, forming the subject matter of conviction in the lower court.

It was stated for Mr. Indra in the additional grounds of appeal that the Magistrate had delivered his judgment and pronounced it in the open court that sentences were to run concurrently. But when the appellant was shown a certified copy of the judgment subsequently in jail on the 15th December 1927, he was at a loss to find that the judgment was altered by the magistrate and instead of the words "to run concurrently" were found the words "to run consecutively". These latter words were never delivered and pronounced by the trying magistrate for reasons of his own, after his jurisdiction had ceased with the delivery of the judgment in the open court. Therefore, it was urged for Mr. Indra that the judgment so substituted, was illegal and 'ultra vires.'

A similar application was filed on behalf of Mr. Satyakam. It was also stated for Mr Satyakam that there were serious illegalities in the case.

FIVE AFFIDAVITS FILED.

Rai Bahadur Moti Sagar appearing for both the appellants to-day filed along with the additional grounds, five affidavits of Messrs. Indra, Satyakam, Deshbandhu Gupta (of the "Tej"), Chamanlal (of the "Hindustan Times"), and Gulzarilal (of the "Hindu Sansar"), and a letter from Mr. J. N. Sahni, Editor of the "Hindustan Times." The first five were of opinion that the judge said "to run concurrently." Mr. Salmi in his letter, said that Mr. Bhamnote, the magistrate had 'phoned him later in the course of the day that the sentences were to run consecutively and not concurrently.

After the counsel for the appellants stressed the point, the Judge asked to-day why the defence did not file the application earlier. Counsel said that he got the brief only in Christmas week when nothing could be done. He added that the defence made these allegations which were definite and they must be enquired into.

Mr. Suraj Narain, Public Prosecutor, appearing for the Crown, said that the application had come to him as a surprise. It was possible that the magistrate might have made a slip of the tongue. Assuming that the allegations were true, it could not be more than an irregularity and no enquiry was needed on the point. He added that the magistrates' word on the point should be taken as final.

The Judge, after some consideration, decided that all the affidavits and other papers be sent to Mr. Bhamnote, the magistrate and he should be asked to have his say in the matter.—Free Press

TRAINING FOR SEA LIFE.

CREDITABLE WORK OF MARINE SCHOOL AT NHAVA

GOVERNOR PRESIDES AT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

"Nhava Island", a coastal place nearly six miles off Bombay, had become a centre of considerable attraction on Thursday on the occasion of the annual prize distribution ceremony of the Seamen's Orphanage and the Marine School, which was performed under the Presidentship of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay. The ferry steamer s.s. "Kalika" of the B. S. N. Company was specially chartered to convey the Bombay guests from the Carnac Bunder to the Nhava Island.

NATURE'S CHOICEST SPOT.

The Island of Nhava is indeed one of those choices sports over which Nature has freely lavished her beauty. Surrounded by waters on all sides and covered with Nature's sublime grandeur, the Nhava Island presents quite an enchanting view to the eyes. On the occasion o fthe visit of His Excellency, the whole Island was gorgeously decorated with flags, buntings and and festoons of all colours and description.

The guests on their arrival at the Island were treated at a sumptuous tea party which was arranged in the garden behind the State Guest House.

Prize distribution ecremony was performed in the spacious grounds at the foot of the castle. The programme chalked out for the occasion was a choice one and included besides the distribution of prizes many an interesting item such as music, dialogues, parade and gymnastics.

SIR M. YUSUF'S WELCOME TO GOVERNOR.

Sir Mohamad Yusuf under whose munificient patronage the Marine School and the Seamen's Orphanage have been maintained made a brief welcome speech in the course of which he expressed confidence that His Excellency's Government would extend to him all the help which might be necessary in the important work which he had taken on his shoulders.

Then followed the pleasing items of music, parade and dialogues, which were very much appreciated by the distinguished gathering.

His Excellency then, in his usual manner of a thorough sportsman, distributed prizes, books, medals and silver cups, to those of the candidates who had distinguished themselves either in their studies, in general proficiency or in various kinds of games.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. S. V. Shanghavi, the Estate Manager of Sir Mohamad Yusuf then read the annual report of the Seamen's Orphanage and the Marine School. The report makes an interesting reading inasmuch as it reveals the remarkable progress made during the past years of their existence. In the course of the report, Mr. Shanghavi said:—

AIM AND OBJECT OF THE INSTITUTION.

The aim and object of this Institution is to impart the knowledge of the art of navigation on a scientific basis to boys of native seamen. The Marine School saw the light of the day in the year 1910 with a humble beginning of only 9 sons of sailors.

The total strength of the boys in the Marine School during the year under report (including that of the Branch Marine School in the creek) is 265. There is room for expansion but our resources being limited, applications had to be refused for want of accommodation. Out of the 265 students the number of Mahomedan orphan boys in the seamen's orphanage is 128 as against 100 in the previous year. 28 were new admissions. Day Scholars who are all Hindus number 176 as against 135 of the previous year. There are 5 Standards in English, 7 standards in Urdu and 6 Standards in Marathi. The result of the year's work was found from the Annual Examination to be fairly successful and the boys appeared well informed in their subjects.

The subjects taught in the higher classes are the fodllowing:—

Marine Laws, English, Urdu, Marathi, Arithmetic, Geometry, History, Astronomical and Physical Geography, Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Nature-study, Hygiene and First Aid to the injured.

An Agricultural Class was also opened this year with 80 boys.

In addition to this, a comprehensive scheme was drawn up and has been carried out with a success for training in various crafts and Advanced Marine Course.

Crafts like carpentry, tailoring, tinwork, polishing, painting and fitter's work and drawing form an essential feature in Marine Training. Other useful crafts like Weaving, Book-binding, cooking, Gardening also receive careful attention.

GREAT NEED.

A great need of this institution is to have a Pier to facilitate embarkation and disembarkation. We are prepared to do it at our own cost provided the old pier of the Dock demolished near the landing where water is available at all states of the tide is restored to us. We trust Your Excelleney will accord sanction to it during your regime."

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, the Governor, in the course of his reply said:—

It was not till I learnt something of the history of Sir Mahomed Yusuf's family that I appreciated the feelings which have actuated him and which actuated his late father in his excellent work of training lads for sea service.

Mr. Haji Ismail's charities were well known to Bombay and the neighbourhood and amongst these the Orphanage which he built here at Nhava, at a cost of two lakhs of rupees, was one of his most remarkable benefactions.

Sir Mahomed Yusuf has carried on the tradition of generosity on the same lines and the pupils of the Marine School have every reason to be grateful to him for all that he has done not only to provide for their daily wants, but to give them a good start in life by training them to one of the most useful avenues of employment. I am very glad indeed to come and see you boys to-day and this Institution and gain for myself some personal knowledge as to how it is run.

FIRST ESSENTIAL IN SEAMAN'S LIFE.

I have said that training for the sea is one of the most useful avenues of empolyment. Sea life is also one of the finest lives a boy or man can lead—but, if he is to be a success in that life, his training must be very complete in certain particular phases. For instance, we used to teach our lads that cleanliness in mind and body was the first essential in a seaman's life. Secondly, that by discipline, we meant not only obedience to the orders of his superior officer but self-discipline so that the lad took a pride in himself, and never did anything of which he might feel ashamed.

In fact, we carried out our instruction on much th esame lines as seems to be done here if I am to judge by the annual report to which we have just listened.

We did the best for the boys and I will say with considerable success, but there could have been no success if it had not been for the boys themselves and it is for that reason I have made these few remark. It is on you boys and on you alone, in the main, depends whether or not you make a success of your life in the honourable calling of the sea. Sir Mahomed Yusuf has given you with great generosity the opportunity. It remains for you to seize it and repay by your success in life all that he has done for you.

GOVERNOR THANKED.

Proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Governor, Mr. Fazul Ebrahim made a glowing reference to the remarkable services His Excellency had rendered to the Presidency during the four years of his regime. He was voicing the sentiments, he added, of the entire population of the Bombay Presidency in hoping that His Excellency's term of office be extended to another period of five years. (Applause).

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamations His Excellency was then profusely garlanded and the pleasant function came to a close with the playing of the National Anthem on the band.

His Excellency cruised to Bombay in his special launch while the Steamship "Kalika" conveyed the guests back to Bombay.

"BERLIN'S WORST DISASTER."

18 BODIES RECOVERED

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Berlin.—Eighteen bodies have hitherto been removed from the explosion ruins. Seven are still missing. The disaster is the worst in Berlin for many years.—Reuter's Special.

FAMOUS TEMPLE ABLAZE.

PORTIONS COMPLETELY DESTROYED

BENARES, Jan. 6.

The well-known Annapurna temple at Benares was caught by serious fire last night, resulting in heavy damage. Some portions of the temple have been altogether destroyed. There has been fortunately no loss of life. The origin of the accident is unknown.—Free Press.

CONGRESS AND COUNCILS.

Trouble About Interpretation

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Discussing the situation created in Madras by the Congress resolution in reference to Council policy, Swami Venkatachelam Chetty, Leader of the Congress Council Party, in a statement to the "Hindu" expresses the opinion that the resignation of membership on committees is somewhat premature, if not unwarranted. By the Congress resolution what Congress members were asked to do was not to attend meetings of the Council and by implication meetings of Committees of Council and the Congress resolution could be complied with by mere abstention from Committees and the Council. He earnestly appeals to all members of his party to refrain from attending the Council and its committees.

It is proposed to convene a meeting of the Executive of the Congress Party, after replies to the circular are received, with a view to take further action.—A. P.

MR. SALDANHA'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha, another Swarajist member, attended a meeting of the Select Committee on an amending Bill to the Fisheries' Act to-day. In reply to a query, he stated: According to the resolution of the Congress, as I interpret it, Swarajist members should attend Councils to overthrow Ministries. This can be done only by persistent agitation and obstruction within Councils and not by walking out. Besides the resolution has not retrospective effect with regard to attendance at Select Committee meetings.

Mr Biswanath Das, another member of the same Committee, has, however, resigned his seat on the Committee.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT BF COMMITTEES

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, M.L.C., (Swarajist), who attended a meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday, has decided not to attend any more sittings of the Committee in pursuance of the Madras Congress mandate. The Hon. Dr. Rama Rao, Member, Roads Committee, will not attend its sittings at Delhi which commences on the 16th instant.—A. P.

MADRAS CONGRESS EXPENSES

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Interesting statistics are published of the expenses and receipts of the Madras Congress. Receipts amounted to Rs. 2,01,139 little expenditure did not exceed Rs 1,60,000. About Rs. 50,000 were realised in the shape of donations. The number of visitors was abut 12,500 and persons specially invited numbered about 700. The Reception Committee included 2,500 members. Nearly 3,250 delegates attended the Congress, as also 200 members of the All-India Congress Committee. About six prominent members of the Justice party attended the session in some capacity or another.—Free Press.

SWARAJ IS OUR BIRTH-RIGHT

MR. IYENGAR ON SIGNIFICANCE OF CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Speaking at a meeting held to explain the significance of the Congress resolutions, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that unless they remained true to the Congress, nothing practical could result. It was upto the people to abide by those decisions and not to criticise them. Nobody had any right or privilege to criticise them.

SWARAJ—THEIR BIRTH-RIGHT.

Referring to Mahatmaji's disapproval of the Independence resolution he said that with due regard to the great leader, he had to submit that the Congress had voiced forth the opinion of 350 millions of the people of India that Swaraj was their birth-right, and that nothing short of complete independence would be accepted by them.

Mr. Satyamurthi associating himself with the remarks of Mr. Iyengar said, as practical politics, if Lord Birkenhead offered Dominion status he would accept it and agitate for complete independence.

Touching on the boycott of the Commission, he said that if it ever came here to take evidence from the unpatriotic sons and daughters of India they should resort to picketting. Those who wished to give evidence should have to tread over their bodies, dead or alive.—Free Press.

SUPPORT TO MADRAS CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

PT. JAGAT NARAYAN LAL IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Communal unity and boycott of the Simon Commission were emphasised by Pandit Jagat Narain Lal of Patna this evening at a well-attended meeting held at the Haliday Park, under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha. He said that the only immediate programme before the country was to give a fitting reply to the insult hurled by the British Parliament.

Commenting on the Madras Congress resolution on independence, he said that freedom is heavenly bliss while slavery is evil. India must acquire independence by following the policy laid down at Madras. If Indians are united and work out the national programme, he repeated, the cloud of despair would disappear and there will be pleasant sunshine.

He concluded: The kick given to us in the shape of the Simon Commission has opened our eyes to the realities of the situation and Indians are now thinking irrespectively of caste and community, of their own future.

Baba Gurudith Singh and others also spoke.—Free Press.

CONFIDENCE IN SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE

RAO BAHADUR PAI EXONERATED.

MR. BOMAN BEHRAM ELECTED CHAIRMAN

At its meeting held in the Corporation Hall on Friday evening, the Bombay Schools Committee unanimously elected Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram as the Chairman for the current year in the place of Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai whose term of office expired. On occupying the chair Mr. Boman-Behram was the recipient of hearty congratulations from the members in reply to which he assured them that he would try to be worthy of the trust and confidence placed in him by always keeping the question of free and compulsory education in the forefront of his future work. A resolution appreciating the services rendered by the retiring chairman, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai was also unanimously passed.

In proposing Mr. Boman-Behram to be the Chairman Dr. Javle said that their choice could fall upon no better man. Mr. Boman-Behram was the senior most member of the Schools Committee and had rendered very valuable service to it. From the point of view of attendence he was very regular and was taking very keen interest in the administration of the School's Committee. With the experience he had gained there was no doubt that he would prove a worthy chairman. (Applause).

The proposition was ably seconded by Mr. D. G. Dalvi and was unanimously carried.

In a suitable reply Mr. Boman-Behram said he would strenuously try to discharge his onerous duties. The Schools Committee had in recent days come in for a good deal of criticism at the hands of the Corporation. It had been sought to paint it in the blackest colours and he hoped with the co-operation of the members, to prove to the Corporation, that they were worthy of carrying the responsibilities entrusted to them. All the agitation against the Schools Committee, he knew, had begun from interested quarters he hoped, with strenuous work, to regain the trust and confidence of the Corporation which had been lost.

ABIDE BY MAJORITY RECISIONS.

Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtulla in proposing the resolution appreciating the valuable services of the retiring chairman said that it was true that the Schools Committee came in for a good deal of criticism during tenure of office of Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, but he was not to be blamed for it. It was the disunity among the members themselves that caused the agitation. In future he advised the members to abide by majority decisions and not to be disgruntled. It was the duty of the minority to defend the action of the Committee as a whole.

Prof. Rao and Mr. D. G. Dalvi also spoke very highly of the Rao Bahadur's activities in the cause of the Scout Movement in the Municipal Schools and also free and compulsory education and the proposition was passed unanimously.

RAO BAHADUR PAI'S REPLY.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai in his reply said:

I am deeply indebted to you for your very kind references to the work done by the Schools Committee during the tenure of my office as Chairman. Need I say that all that we have been able to achieve during the year is due to you for your wholehearted support and assistance. The work has been arduous is apparent as we have had unprecedented number of meetings viz., 55/1927, 36/1926, 34/1925 number of Resolutions passed 808, 7/38 and 700 respectively—items disposed off, 750 and 700 respectivaly. My experience as Chairman of the Standing Committee in 1926 and of the Schools Committee last year is that the work in the Schools Committee is equally if not more important and exacting and with the advancement of Primary Education it is a difficult problem. But we have a vast field here for work and improvement than in any of the various departments in the Municipality.

It will not be out of place if I mention about our differences with Government regarding the Primary Education Grant. Our leaders in the Corporation had gone in a deputation to the Minister of Education without prejudice to the suit already filed by the Corporation to have an informal talk with him But the outcome of the interview has not been encouraging. I have yet hopes of satisfactory settlement in view of His Excellency the Governor's solicitude expressed at the Silver Jubilee Celebration of Rokde School for the speedy spread of Primary Education in this City and am sure before His Excelency leaves the shores of Bombay he will see that in fairness to both the parties he will endeavour to settle this matter amicably.

The meeting then terminated.

VAIN HOPE OF BUREAUCRATIC SUPPORT

INDIAN MERCANTILE COMMUNITY'S EXPERIENCE

CLOSER APPROACH TO POLITICIANS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

"The Indian Mercantile community is being forced to rely more and more on its own strength and on co-operation of political leaders rather than on the vain hope of securing bureaucratic support for the country's economic progress"----said Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Senior Vice-President of the India in Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta who has just returned from Madras to a representative of "Free Press" reviewing the achievements of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress.

A POWERFUL INSTITUTION.

The Industrial Congress and the Federation of Indian Chamber, said Mr. Khaitan, had become a powerful institution bringing together and unifying the Indian merchants and industrialists of all parts of India consolidating their varied interests, and presenting their united voice for the economic advancement of the country. There seems to be no doubt that the Federation of Indian Chamber will at an early date be on all hands recognised as the supreme authority to express the soundest opinion on Indian economic questions, specially in view of the fact that the delegates are inspired by the desire of properly blending together the needs of capital and labour producer and consumer, industry and agriculture etc.

"The Industrial Congress was attended by delegates from all parts of the country. The delegates were not passive spectators but took a keen active interest in all questions when they met in the Subjects Committee. They were found to be imbued with the patriotic sentiment of merging selfish interest into the great good of the country as a whole."

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

"Very important resolutions concerning the industrial development of the country, banking, plantation, mercantile marine, mining etc., were passed, and I hope that the members of the Indian Legislative Assembly will press on the Government the necessity of complying there with."

"The Committee of the Federation appointed for the current year with Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas as President and Mr. G. D. Birla as Vice-President is representative of all Provinces, communities, and mercantile interests and contains some of the best brains of the country. It has been made a very happy blend and sets an example to Government how, with sincerity and goodwill small committees can be formed as being fully representative and in the best interests of the country. The Committee will no doubt be in a position to carry on its work throughout the year and keep in close touch with the important problems as they arise from day to day. There is one question which no body can afford to forget, viz. that the indifference of Government towards Indian mercantile opinion is serving to bring about a much desired closeness and unity between the leading merchants and the politicians. The mercantile community is being forced to rely more and more on its own strength and on the co-operation of Indian politicians rather than on the vain hope of securing bureaucratic support for the country's economic progress.---Free Press.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN BURMA

GOVT. DECLARES ELEVEN ASSOCIATIONS UNLAWFUL

RANGOON, Jan. 5.

A Burma Gazette Extraordinary issued this morning states that the Governor-in-Council has, in exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, declared eleven Wunthanu (Nationalist) associations in villages in Tharawaddy District to be unlawful.---Free Press.

SWAMIJEE'S WONDERFUL POWER.

Present, Past and Future most wonderfully and accurately revealed through the system of MEDITATION (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited testimonials from distinguished Europeans and Indians, throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, etc. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading (monthly details) Rs. 2. (weekly details) Rs. 5. Complete Life Reading Rs. 5. Extensive Whole Life Reading Rs. 10. V. P. charges extra. Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., (Occultist) Swami Premananda Ashram, 8-E, Beadon Street (Room No. XI), Calcutta.

CO-OPERATORS AND SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

To the Editor of The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the following matter as it is one of the greatest importance from the point of view of the poor members of agricultural co-operative societies of the famine districts of the Deccan. There are several things to be mentioned from our point of view in connection with the Fragmentation Bill that is now before the Council and which means the question of life and death to a majority of us who form nearly 50 per cent. of the agriculturists owning less than 3 per cent. of the total cultivated land of the Presidency and I shall write to you about them later on.

There is strong rumour prevailing here that the process of mending or ending has already started and if the things develop as expected under pressure from Government in connection with the Government Bill relating to the fragmented holdings and there is every sign that the people will see a crisis reached before long so far as the four districts of Maharashtra are concerned. The position as can be guessed from casual talks with persons concerned in the moves appears to be as follows.

A very large number to the extent of 80 per cent. or even 90 per cent. of the members of the primary societies in the four districts of Maharashtra (excluding the canal areas) are owners of small or fragmented holdings and their interests will be most vitally affected by the provisions of the proposed Bill moved by Government. The Maharashtra Branch and the District Branches in the Maharashtra Division appear to be of opinion that it is their duty to see that the interests of the societies and their members must be carefully safeguarded and accordingly some of their workers are moving in the villages and explaining to the members of the societies the possible results of the Bill as it stands at present. The societies are naturally taking considerable interests in the question and asking for literature and requesting the Institute to send some one to explain them the whole question as they are illiterat.

It is evident from the various moves that Government does not like that the societies should get themselves acquainted with the provisions of the Bill. It is also strongly rumoured that pressure is being brought on the Head Office of the Institute in Bombay to take steps against these Branches for indiscipline. Some of the Branchs in Maharashtra seem to be equally firm on the point that it is their duty to raise their voice against any measure, no matter by whom it is moved—that vitally affects the interests of affiliated societies and their members. The Registrar seems to have issued a warning that expenditure incurred by a Society in getting the Bill explained or in taking steps to get their grievance redressed will not be allowed so far as this Bill is concerned.

Co-operators on this side are awaiting with interests the decision of the Head Of of the Co-operative Institute which will give an answer to the question as to whether the Provincial Co-operative Institute of the Bombay Presidency is for the poor agriculturist co-operators or for big landlords and whether it is a Government Institution or the People's one. This has at present become an important topic amongst the co-operators on this side and the future of the Institute and the agricultural societies seems to be in the balance.—Yours, etc.,

"OWNER OF A FRAGMENTED HOLDING AND A CO-OPERATOR."

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JAN. 7TH.)

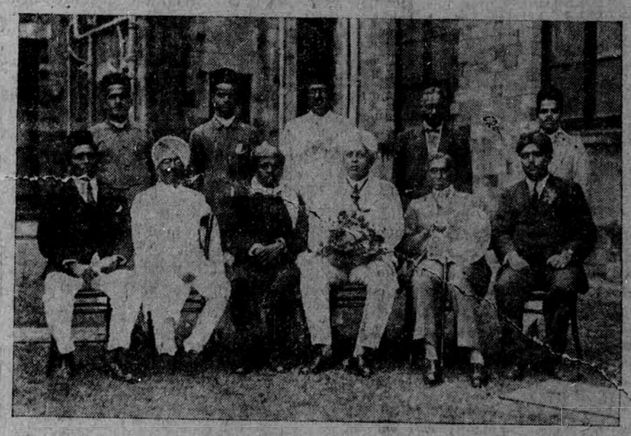
(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to-day is your birthday, let there be jingling of coins and bells, and peals of (1) bells, (2) thunder, and, last, but certainly not least, (3) laughter. The English languge, like the Blighty people, is heaven-born, that is, created by God himself, in its entirety, never letting anything to be passed from the hands of His assistants, that is Archangels. What a realistic combination of coins and bells! If you have no coins you have no jingling of bells, or of belles! Then the church peals of "Der Tag" of Life, (the Wedding Day, in plain English) are followed by the inevitable Thunder of Eve and the laughter of the whole carping critical world! Such is life, and such is destined to be your career on the most mysterious stage of this Shakespearean world,—I mean the Shakespearean stage of the most mysterious world! However much you wish to the contrary, the show of your life is a strange mixture of comedy followed by a tragic tragedy or a serio-comic treachery! You can't help it—just as India can't help the show of Simon Seven, or as a prelude to it, the Lahore tamasha, held last week, in spite of cajoling, coaxing, vexing, hoaxing, or again, patting and stroking the "beaver" of the irreconcilables by the well-wishers of the community. Man is a creature of circumstances, and a woman of surroundings. If you belong to the latter species you are advised to follow "one-way traffic" (in its Pickwickian sense, may Heaven bless, Dicken's soul!) If the former species, you will either be a worm that is caught by the early bird, or a glow worm that flashes light for a second or two—and is soon doomed to oblivion!

BOY WITH TWO NOSES

A boy of about ten months with a distinct additional nose, who is to be operated in the State General Hospital, Baroda.



Group photo of the President and other members of the Liberal Social Conference held in Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall.

BOYCOTT SIMON COMMISSION

BURMESE ASSOCIATIONS RESOLUTION

RANGOON, Jan. 5.

Among the resolutions passed by the Governing body of the Council of the Burmese Association headed by U. Chit Hlaing are those pertaining to the abolition of Thaushameda and Capitation taxes, boycott of British goods as long as these taxes continue to be levied, boycott of the Simon Commission on the ground that Indians are not representatives therein and against the separation of Burma from India.---Free Press.

CANDIDATES FOR SANDHURST MILITARY COLLEGE

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION

The Director of Information writes:—

The next entrance examination for the admission of candidates to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will be held at Simla from 30th April to 11th May for the term commencing at Sandhurst in September. Applicants for the forthcoming examination must be between the ages of 18 and 20 on 1st July.

Full particulars regarding conditions of admission, etc., are shown in the "Provisional Regulations respecting the admission of Indian gentlemen to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England, 1925" which can be obtained from the Manager, Government of India Central Publication Branch, Hastings Street, Calcutta; price As. 2. Intending candidates must submit their applications either through some responsible officer such as a Commissioner, Collector, Head of a recognised College, etc., or direct to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to reach the Government of India not later than 10th April.

In no circumstances will candidates or their parents, guardians, relatives or friends be permitted to interview any officer of the Army Headquarters Staff other than the officer detailed for the purpose, or any person connected with the examination or selection of candidates. Any attempt to do so will be liable to entail the disqualification of the candidates. Candidates are also warned that they will not be permitted to change the subjects they after forwarding their applications.

OVERSEAS TRADE OF KARACHI PORT

INCREASE IN COTTON EXPORTS

KARACHI, Jan. 5.

The Statistics of the Overseas Trade of the Port of Karachi for December 1927 issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to two crores and seven lakhs of rupees and that of exports to two crores and one lakh of rupees, the former showing an increase of twentysix lakhs and the latter of five lakhs as compared with the figures in the corresponding month last year. The progressive totals for the nine months ending December show a decrease of seventythree lakhs or four per cent. under imports but an increase of one crore and fourteen lakhs or six per cent. under exports as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. In December the principal increases in imports as compared with the corresponding month last year occurred under oils valued at twentytwo lakhs of rupees (increase sixteen lakhs), metals fourteen lakhs (increase eight lakhs), machinery ten lakhs (increase four lakhs), and woollen goods six lakhs (increase two lakhs) while a decrease occurred under cotton manufactures fiftytwo lakhs (decrease twentyone lakhs); sugar eleventhousand and sevenhundred tons valued at twentytwo lakhs of rupees showed an increase of onehundred tons in quantity but a decrease of eight lakhs of rupees in value.

INCREASE IN COTTON.

In Exports the principal increases occurred under cotton 14,000 tons valued at one crore and thirtyseven lakhs (increase 6,300 tons and sixtynine lakhs of rupees), wheat flour 3,400 tons valued at seven lakhs of rupees (increase 600 tons and one lakh of rupees) and barley 1,400 tons valued at two lakhs of rupees (increase 1,400 tons and two lakhs of rupees). Decreases however occurred under wool 400 tons valued at nine lakhs of rupees (decrease 2,900 tons and fiftysix lakhs of rupees) wheat wheat 1,800 tons rupees three lakhs (decrease 4,400 tons and seven lakhs of rupees) and rapeseed fivehundred tons, one lakh of rupees (decrease 2,800 tons and six lakhs rupees.)—A. P.

WORKING OF G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

NEED OF MORE BEDS FOR VENEREAL CASES

DEAN'S REPORT.

In the course of the report of the working of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College for 1926-27, submitted to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, the Dean, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, states:—

The Hospital worked with 125 beds at the commencement of the year. It was, however, soon discovered that the staff (resident medical, nursing and menial) required re-organizing and strengthening so as to allow a greater and fuller utilization of the Hospital and its equipment. Definite proposals were, therefore, submitted to the Standing Committee for this purpose from time to time during the course of the year and as they were sanctioned, more and more beds were thrown open for the reception of patients. At the end of the year under report, the total available bed accommodation was 267. The Corporation during the concluding portion of the year has accorded its sanction to the entertainment of adequate staff for working the Hospital with 310 beds.

EQUIPMENT.

At the opening of the Hospital, though a considerable portion of the equipment had not arrived, all the departments were started with the available equipment with the exception of the X-Ray and Electro-Therapy Sections, which began to function from the 31st May 1926. During the course of the year, orders were placed to complete the equipment of the Ophthalmic Department and proposals are now being submitted to complete the equipment of the Surgical and Gynaecological Sections. Proposals are also under consideration to furnish the Hospital with apparatus necessary for Ultra-Violet Therapy. With the sanction of the instruments and apparatus referred to above, the Hospital will be fully equipped with the exception of Electro-Cardiograph, Radium and of the apparatus necessary for Deep X-Ray Therapy treatment, proposals for which will be submitted during the course of 1927-28.

NEED OF SPECIAL WARDS FOR VENEREAL PATIENTS.

It would not be out of place here to refer to the great need of having separate wards for male and female patients suffering from venereal complaints. Only 58 venereal cases could be admitted into the Hospital, mostly non-infective. About 80 venereal cases, that needed admission, could not be taken in owing to the absence of the special wards and owing to the risk of admitting infective patients in the general wards. With the growth of the venereal department, an increasing number of patients suffering from infective stages of venereal diseases will have to be refused in-patient admission till separate wards are provided. Venereal wards large enough to accommodate 8 beds for men and 4 for women could be conveniently built over the existing isolation Block at a small expense and the Special Engineer has been requested to prepare estimates for their construction. On receipt of the estimate, definite proposals for the construction of these wards will be submitted to the Corporation.

ADMISSIONS INTO COLLEGE.

During the year under report, the total entry of the under-graduate students was 183, of whom 52 were admitted in the 1st year. Four students were admitted after their passing the Inter-M.B., B.S. examination and three students got themselves transferred to the College prior to their appearing in the Inter-M.B., B.S. examination. The remaining 124 students including 21 lady students were admitted as casual students in the Winter and Spring terms for Hospital practice. A course of Clinic was organised for them with a view to coaching them for the final M.B., B.S. and L.C.P. & S. Examinations. The number of regular students on the roll of the College at the end of the year was 100 (including 5 lady students) as follows:—1st year 52, 2nd year 17 and 3rd year 31.

Forty Medical Graduates including 2 ladies joined these institutions for Hospital Practice for periods varying from one to eight months.

The College sent up for the first time, 55 students for the Inter-M.B., B.S. Examination held in December 1926, of whom 28 were successful. The only student securing a first class was a lady student of this College, who won, besides two College scholarships, two University Scholarships.

ANNUAL COST AND REVENUE.

The total expenditure on the College and Hospital during the year under report, as apart from the amount spent under loan works grants, for the purchase of initial equipment comes to Rs. 1,79,839-15-3. The revenues of the College in the form of fees and hostel rent amount to Rs. 32,682. The revenue of the College in the form of fees will increase when all the classes for the full 4 1/2 years' course are working.

The grant sanctioned for the purchase of books, that may form the nucleus of a well-equipped medical library, has been almost used up. It has been possible to purchase only the latest available editions of some of the most authoritative books in the different branches of medicine. It has not yet been possible to purchase the back numbers of important Scientific and Medical Journals, which are a valuable and necessary part of the library of an institution.

STUDENTS' HOSTEL.

The Hostel building can accommodate about 100 students. There is arrangement for four different clubs, which are conducted by the students themselves. The room accommodation though enough for the year under report, will not suffice for students from next year. Hostel accommodation is badly wanted for women students as well. Absence of such a hostel puts the women students at a considerable disadvantage.

A considerable part of the Hospital expenditure is met in England from voluntary subscribers as well as by arrangement with factory owners and workmen so that for payment of a regular amount weekly or monthly both by the workmen and the owners of the factories, the workers are assured of definite facilities or service and a treatment into the Hospital. A portion of the Hospital income is derived in Europe and America, from sums of money donated by philanthropists, either anonymously or by having wards or beds named after them or in the memory of those near and dear to them.

It may interest the Corporation and those in-charge of he Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund as well as the public to know that at a cost of 2 1/2 to 3 lakhs of rupees, it is possible to provide 60 to 70 extra beds at this Hospital by utilising the first floor of the administrative block, which is now occupied by the Resident Medical Staff for purposes of bed accommodation for patients and by building upon the terraces over the stores and kitchens of the Hospital. It would be also cheap to concentrate medical relief at a few centres, as this would lessen considerably overhead expenses.

Medical Education is so expensive that unless students are helped by grants of scholarships or prizes, only those, who can afford, can think of sending their sons to a College which has not an adequate number of scholarships and prizes. The Corporation has already decided to grant free studentships to deserving students. Much still remains to be done and the support of those interested in medical education and of the philanthropists is requested in founding suitable endowments at the College.

RELICS OF ARYAN CIVILIZATION

INDIAN EMIGRANTS IN CENTRAL ASIA

DR. LUDERS' LECTURE.

In his second illuminating lecture at the University Hall, on Friday evening, Dr. H. Luders, the famous Orientalist and the senior Professor of Sanskrit philology at the Berlin University, resumed the theme which he has chosen for the series of his lectures, viz., the Aryan civilization in Central Asia. The lecture was of considerable academic interest to those of the audience who are interested in the researches into the ancient civilizations and the study of comparative philology. Dr. Luders amply illustrated his theme by means of geographical maps and black board drawings.

INDIAN EMIGRANTS.

Referring to the reliable chronicles written by the Chinese historian, Huenatsang, in the middle of the seventh century, the learned Professor went on to say that so far back as the sixth and seventh century, the tract now known as Central Asia was mostly a barren desert. There were numerous rivers coming down from the border mountains and flowing on this tract; and it was on the banks of these rivers and in the neighbouring lands that the emigrants from various lands established their colonies. In the seventh century many of these colonies had grown into powerful kingdoms whose influence was felt in all the surrounding lands. The kingdoms of Akini, Kusti, and Poluka, all of them situated in the north of Central Asia, were then the most influential kingdoms which had a polity and civilization of their own. These kingdoms now formed the part of the Chinese Empire.

Dr. Luders then dwelt at some length on the origin of the name "Poluka" and reflected that the word must have been a corrupt form of "Baluatch", by which name the present Broach was then known. He concluded from this assumption that the province then known as "Poluka" must have been colonised by emigrants from "Baluccteh", the people residing in west part of India.

RESEMBLANCE IN DRAMAS.

The influence of Indian civilization and especially of Sanskrit language, Dr. Luders proceeded, was more remarkably seen in the States which flourished in the South of Central Asia. Sanskrit was understood by thousands of Budhistic monks who were in those days ceaselessly carrying on the gospel of Budhism in those states. Proofs were not wanting to show, the professor added, that the languages spoken and written in those states belonged to the Indo-European group. Dr. Luders then went on to explain the identity and resemblance that existed in the dialects spoken in the Tokharian kingdom, a very powerful state in the South. There was considerable resemblance, he pointed out between the dramas written in "Arshi" the language used in Tokharian kingdom, and the Sanskrit dramas. The works written in "Arshi" were, indeed, of immense importance to the students of Budhistic literature.

Owing to Great Rush and Appreciation Another Week

Season's Most Appealing Indian Social Production—Produced By—

Well-known SHARDA FILM COMPANY

Kailas Kumari

Featuring : Miss MALKA, Mr. JANIBABU and others,

Don't Miss to see it to-day with your Family

Written and Directed by Mr. N. B. DESAI.

Photo by Mr. NAVAL BHATT.

COMING SOON IMPERIAL KRISHNA SHARDA PRODUCTION LADY OF THE LAKE EX-HUSBAND WINE OF YOUTH.

ALSO STAGE DANCE

This Week with Sweet Song and Pleasant Music

by Miss MOHINI (EKBAL)

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

TIME: Saturday, Sunday at 3 P.M.

DAILY: 5, 7, 9 & 11, P.M.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(MESSRS. VURDHMAN & CO.)

Bombay, Jan. 5.

AMERICA.

In the early days of the last week, market remained inactive, but when it reopened after New Year's Holiday, a cold wave in the South administered a rude jerk of 54 points to be followed by a partial recovery. The net change was a decline of 37 points in New York January contracts.

Recently there have been emphatic expressions of an unusually large survival of weevil pest, which was anticipated to kill the next Crop. This presentiment of an adverse outlook is greatly improved, but we think, a few days cold weather will not relieve the situation entirely and it is too early to lay much stress on this point.

What we understand from the present action of the market is there existed a conflict between technical and fundamental influences which control price tendency. There was steady but firm improvement in the demand of manufactured goods, naturally resulting in an increased buying by trade interests of spots and forward contracts. Receipts decidedly exhibited a falling tendency, and exports and spinners' takings continued satisfactorily, leaving the fundamental situation absolutely healthy. While on the other hand persistant short covering and speculative buying, weakened the technical situation which necessitated liquidation by weak holders. Thus the technical situation is greatly corrected on account of the recent unloadings. In brief we think chances favour a higher level of values in the long run and advise buying in dips and selling on bulges.

BOMBAY.

Excessive bullish enthusiasm carried Broach prices to Rs. 394 during the early part of the week, resulted in a natural reaction helped by easier American advices, recorded a fall of Rs. 7-8-0 and Broach April-May is quoted to-day Rs. 382.

The local market showed decided change in the general sentiment induced considerable covering by bears and option sellers in conjunction with speculative support. A weak technical situation was caught at the advance which induced considerable straddle selling and enormous liquidation during the last two days, promoting a healthy undertone.

Receipts continue rather on a free scale, but the quality of arrivals is disappointing. The demand is only confined to red leafy cotton and prices show no indication of weakness. It is becoming clear that there is but little cotton in the local market, good enough for tender purposes against hedges. So far tenders for January commitments of Bengal are 5,800 bales and Oomra 3,200 bales. If present demand of nice cotton continues there will be left little protection for paper contracts. The market may apparently show discouraging factors temporarily but we are convinced of the underlying strength, which is bound to result in higher vrices in the long run.

While adhering conservatively to a bullish policy, we do not think it wise to be following the present movement too boldly and think it safe to buy on dips and sell on bulges; with a view to replace such liquidations if for any reason or other prices should receive natural set-backs.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 6

(PITAMBER AND CO.)

During the week under report, no business of any importance is put through in the coal market. S. S. "Bomarsund" discharging Durban Navigation Coal has completed from which small quantity changed hands on the bases of 26/3 Sh. c.i.f. and a fair quantity was disposed of as budli business.

STEAMER DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

29-12.27 S. S. "Linaria", Lodna Steam Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

10-1-28 S. S. "Norman Monark" Northern N. Natal, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co

24-1-28 S. S. "Nest Lea", Durban N. Natal, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

21-1-28 S. S. "Sultania" Bengal Coal. S. D. Shethia and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality.	c.i.f.	Ex scales Darukhana.
Cardiff all large,		Rs. 26/8
Northern Navigation Sh. 26/		Rs. 20/8
Durban Navigation		
Burnside Natal		Rs. 20/8
Deshargar	Rs. 16/8	Rs. 17/8
Seeboore Ponicti	Rs. 16/	Rs. 17/
Lodna Steam	Rs. 16/4	Rs. 17/4

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Our last report was dated 23rd. Decr. 1927 since then our market ruled quiet during the interval and prices fluctuated 2 to 3 ans. per cwt. Last week with heavy arrivals of December Shipments ready invoices were sold upto s.13/6d. F. B. H. and at this level the demand was very brisk and prices were advanced 3d. further while forward positions viz., January March after touching Rs. 9/6 improved to Rs. 9/8 and July September from Rs. 9/11 to Rs. 9/14 all Free Bombay Harbour terms. Importers were buying small quantities to cover their sales. Present prices are very attractive and there is good demand for all positions.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet but steady markets with very little business passing.

Java reports a steady market with moderate demand there being free sellers at every rise for old crop sugars while New crop is firmly held.

American terminals fluctuated during the interval between 2 to 5 cents and London Terminal between 3/4d. to 1-1/2d.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 94/6/0—s.13/10 F. B. Harbour stocks 150,000 bags.

T M O. December—s.14/. F. B. Harbour.

T M O. Jan/March—Rs. 9/8—s.14/3.

T M O. July Sept.—Rs. 9/13—s.14/8.

Arrivals:—

S. S. "Naringa" with 38700 Bags Java Sugar.

S. S. "Nizam", with 75900 Bags Java Sugar.

S. S. "Miadonomaru" with 32500 Bags Java Sugar.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan 5.

Javh Sugar. Fine White. Dutch Standard No. 25. c. & f. Calcutta.—

Jan/March. per cwt.	14/6
Jul/Sept. per cwt.	14/10.1/2
c. & f .Bombay.—	
Jan/March per cwt.	14/7-3/4
c. & f. Karachi.—	
Jan/March per cwt.	14/8-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, 7

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 14-3/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 5.

Silver market closed uncertain.

Spot	26-11/16
Forward	26-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 5.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 5.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	2-1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-5/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 5.

Copper, English Best Selected	£65-5/8
Copper Braziers	£75.3/4
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter. Hard Indian Brands	£22-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	13-1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£256-1/2

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta .—

Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £17/3/9

Shipment sellers Feb/Mar. £17/3/9

London, Jan. 5.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—

Shipment hull sellers Mar/Apl. £15/0/0/

Linseed, Bombay. ton.—

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 5.

T T Berlin on London	20.45
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09.3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.93
T T Madrid on London	28.33
T T Milan on London	92.34
T T Berne on London	25.27
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.56

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 5.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	£21-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£123-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£88-7/8
Conversion Loans	£77
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c.	£101-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p. c.	£55-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	£62-5/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c Sterling Loan	£73
Consols	£55-5/8
War Loan 5 p. c.	£101-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£94-1/8

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 5

Demand Bills 487.50

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargo.—

Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 49/10-1/2

Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Parcels.—

Shipment paid & sellers Shipping shipped 49/6

Wheat. South Australian.—

Afloat sellers 51/6

LONDON RUBBER.

London. Jan. 5.

Sells.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, ib. Spot Sellers 1/7-7/8

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Jan. 5.

Total Bullion	£152,300,000
Public Deposits	£13,600.000
Other Deposits	£142,700,000
Government Securities	£48,300.000
Other Securities	£91,700,000
Notes and Coin	£34,300,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£274,800.000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	21.95 per cent.

AMERICAN INVESIMENTS ABROAD

PEACE TIME RECORDS BROKEN

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Washington.—All peace time records of American investments abroad were broken last year according to the statistics of the Department of Commerce. Purchases of foreign securities totalled over one and a half milliard dollars. Latin-American countries increased their borrowings but Europe continued to be the chief borrower. Novelties were provided by appearance on the market of securities of several British companies.—Reuter.

KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAY EXTENSION

COTTON PRODUCING AREAS CONNECTED WITH PORTS

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Colonial Office announces that the Tororo Mbulamuti Jinja extension of the Kenya and Uganda Railway will be opened on 11th January providing large cotton producing areas in Uganda with direct railway outlet to the coast. Hitherto the communications from Uganda to the sea have been by way of steamer from Lake Victoria Ports and the Kisumu terminus of the Uganda Railway.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN RY. ADMINISTRATION

ORDERS FOR RAILS AND SLEEPERS PLACED WITH GERMAN FIRMS

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Johannesburg.—The Railway Administration has placed an order with German firms for rails and steel sleepers aggregating half a million sterling. The Administration has decided to use steel sleepers on all branch lines owing to the heavy rise in the price of wooden sleepers.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S ANTI-WAR PROPOSALS TO FRANCE

BRITISH GOVT. INFORMED

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The United States Government has informed Britain of the contents of Mr. Kellog's note to France with regard to the proposal to renounce war, but Britain has not been asked for the expression of her opinion.—Reuter.

MAN MURDERS HIS WIFE AND COMMITS SUICIDE

BANGALORE, Jan. 5.

"There is no suspicion of foul play" was the verdict returned at the inquest held on the bodies of Ernest Claudious and his wife. The Superintendent of Police conducted the inquest. The verdict recorded that "while in a state of mental perturbation Ernest Claudious shot his wife and committed suicide with a gun."—A. P.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR AFGHAN KING'S VISIT

LONDON, Jan. 5.

A preliminary meeting of the Foreign Office officials including Sir Francis Humphrys discussed the arrangements for King Amanullah's visit.—Reuter.

CUTTING THE GORDIAN KNOT.

(Continued from page 9.)

position in the light of this experience.

On Friday about 600 weavers of the David Mill and 200 weavers of the Meyer Mill struck work. About 250 of them then marched towards the Elphinstone Mill and threw stones, and the management had to close down the mill at 8-30 a.m.

The following six mills were closed on Friday, (1) Jacob Sassoon, (2) Spring, (3), E. D. Sassoon, (4) Meyer Sassoon, (5) Elphinstone and (6) David Sassoon.

The following five mills worked partially on Friday: (1) Rachel Sassoon, (2) Apollo, (3) Alexandra, (4) Finlay and (5) Swan. All these eleven mills belong to the groups of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. and Messrs. Nowroji Wadia and Sons.

SIR NESS WADIA INTERVIEWED.

Enquiries show that Messrs. R. R. Bakhale, Mirajkar and Dange interviewed Sir Ness Wadia in connection with the strike in the Spring Mill and were informed that the new system that had been recently introduced in the mill was optional and not compulsory. Sir Ness convinced the Labour leaders of the urgent necessity of reducing the expenditure of the mill and increasing the efficiency of the operatives. He also pointed out that if the strikers did not resume work within three or four days, the system would be made compulsory.

MOVE TO BOYCOTT SASSOON MILLS.

On Friday morning a mass meeting of the strikers was held in the Y.M.C.A. Hut at Bhoiwada at which a resolution was passed advising the strikers to boycott the E. D. Sassoon group of mills in which the new system had been introduced.

DOUBLE FRAME WORK UNJUSTIFIABLE.

WORKERS UNANIMOUS ON STANDING FIRM.

On Thursday morning at about 10 a.m. a meeting of the mill-workers was held in the maidan adjoining the Spring Mill. The men of the Wadia group were present. Mr. Bole occupied the chair, and Mr. Bakhle and Mr. Asavle explained to the men the present situation as well as the notices put up by the management. The men thereafter narrated their grievances but none could make out why they had gone on strike.

Mr. Jhabwalla explained the attitude of the employers who, he said, were now trying to make up for their past failures by enforcing the recommendations of the Tariff Board. What justification is there he asked for imposing double the usual work on the men and paying them only 50 per cent more than what they were getting. The stamina of the poor masses was not great. How could they work on the double frame scheme without getting fair payment for their labour? This was an excuse for the Management, said Mr. Jhabwalla, to retrench the poor workers. He asked the men not to submit to the unjust demands of the millmanagement. And the workers were unanimous in supporting him.

A resolution was accordingly passed, and communicated to the managers.

"OUTLAWRY OF WAR"

AMERICA'S REPLY TO FRENCH PROPOSAL.

M. BRIAND SATISFIED.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Rugby.—The text has been communicated to Foreign Office of the reply which Mr. Kellogg, the United States Secretary of State has made to the French Government's proposal of last June for a "Pact of perpetual friendship between France and United States." In his reply Mr. Kellogg proposes, firstly, the enlargement of the Root Arbitration Treaty of 1908—which requires renewal next month in the case of France and in June in the case of Great Britain—and secondly, that the United States and France should sponsor "the Treaty among the principal powers of the world open to signature by all nations condemning war and renouncing it as an instrument of national policy in favour of pacific settlement of international disputes." The text of the American communication is reproduced in the press. M. Briand has sent a reply in which he is understood to have expressed satisfaction that his own proposal "to outlaw war" should have received the United States' approval, and adding that if the treaty now proposed by Washington is to be of multilateral character it would require to be carefully studied in order that the rights and duties of the nations which are parties to the League Government may not be prejudiced.

BRIAND ASKS FOR MORE INFORMATION.

M. Briand is stated also to have requested more detailed information regarding the form in which it is proposed to renew the arbitration treaty and as to the position which would arise in the event of the United States' Senate refusing to ratify it after its signature.

In London, official comment is withheld upon the United States communication pending its careful study. Newspapers generally express satisfaction that America should thus be "talking the language of peace" pointing out at the same time that the League of Nations owes its very existence to a similar inspiration.

PRINCIPLE OF THE TREATY.

The principle, it is recalled, is expressed in article twelve of the League Covenant by which members agree to submit any dispute likely to lead to a rupture either to arbitration or judicial settlement or to inquiry by the League Council and not to resort to war until three months after the award. At the League Assembly last September a unanimous vote outlawing war was also carried which ran "firstly, that all war is and remains prohibited, secondly, that all pacific means must be employed for the settlement of disputes, no matter of what nature, that may arise among the various States. The members of the League of Nations are under obligation to conform to these principles." Newspapers await with particular interest the text of the proposed treaty of arbitration to replace the terms of the Root Arbitration Treaty.—B.O.W.

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MADRAS CONGRESS

TOPICAL IN TWO PARTS AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

New Charni Road.

DYARCHY AND GOVERNOR.

(Continued from page 9.)

speak candidly I have no expectation of anything which I may say will prove effective when weightier and more eloquent words than mine have gone unheard. But no man standing in my position who feels about this matter as I do can refrain from making one last attempt. I have friends among Hindus and friends among Muslims. An appeaal to them both publicly as I have often appealed to them privately to think in terms of India to realise that self-government is a far off dream so long as men cannot live together peaceably as citizens.

His Excellency in bidding farewell expressed his indebtedness to the Nawab of Rampur and the Maharaja of Benares for the unfailing help and co-operation and his gratitude to Sir George Barrow and Sir George Franks for their help and to his colleagues and Ministers he rendered the warmest thanks.

The function was boycotted by the members of the Allahabad Municipal Board who passed a resolution this morning to abstain from attending it as they were given back seats.—A. P.

REVISION OF DAWES SCHEME AND INTER-ALLIED DEBTS

AMERICAS WAR DEBTS PLAN

LONDON, Jan.

"America's sensational war-debt plan" in the words of huge newspaper headings which created a stir in London to-day related to the report from Washington that the American Government contemplated calling an international conference to discuss complete revision of the Dawes schemes and all inter-Allied debts.—Reuter.

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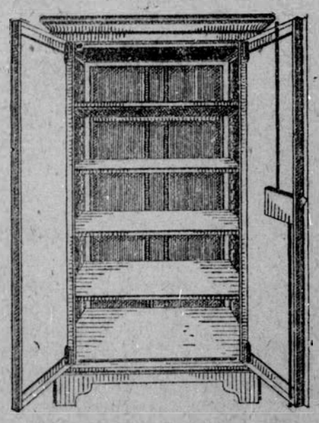

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BOMBAY CORPORATION.

HEAVY AGENDA FOR JANUARY MEETINGS

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

The agenda for the January meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which has just been issued is a heavy one and comprises a long list of interesting items. It includes no less than 30 reports, 26 resolutions and a string of miscellaneous items. One of these is a letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, requesting him that the recommendation of the Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry) with regard to the reduction in the rate for water charged to the Bombay Mills to the old rate of annas eight for 1,000 gallons might be placed before the Corporation and to report the decision of the body for the information of Government.

The report of the Finance and Banking Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee regarding the report of the Secretary, Retrenchment Enquiry, upon the reform and reorganisation of the accountancy system of the Bombay Municipality will be placed before the Corporation for adoption. Mr. T. H. Bird, the Secretary, has prepared a very comprehensive report on the reforms needed. He traces the origin of the present system of accounts, its development through various stages and the numerous anomalies and deficiencies which have crept in from time to time through lack of a connected system, and ends by making a number of definite recommendations which include the following:—

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE.

That the resolution of the Standing Committee passed in October 1919 ordering that the accounts of the Municipality be kept upon the basis of "Income and Expenditure" be given full effect to in the accounts for the financial year 1926-27, that an accounts code and manual be prepared at an early date, that a register of lands acquired be maintained, that the accounts of the Water Works and the markets be separated from the rate accounts, that all primary records, registers, etc., be entrusted to account sections in the several departmental offices, that the methods adopted by the several departments in framing the budget estimates be thoroughly examined and reported upon, that all establishment entries in the Revenue Budget be critically examined, that the provisions of the Municipal Act relating to the transfer of budget grants be amended, that the Act be further amended so as to provide for the preparation of a separate loan works budget, that the Revenue section be placed under the direct control of a responsible supervising officer, that the Municipal auditors to be appointed in future be qualified professional accountants and that their powers and duties be revised, that a summary of the accounts and general financial statistics be published and lastly that the staff of the accounts department and the clerks of other departments who are employed on accounts work be reduced by not less than 17 clerks, and that the remaining staff be re-distributed in such a manner as will best secure efficiency and economy.

The Commissioner suggests that Mr. Bird's report be examined by a Committee of experts consisting of the Accountant-General, a representative of one of the firms of Chartered Accountants in the city and the Chief Accountant of the Corporation. The Committee may be asked to recommend which of the proposals in Mr. Bird's report may be given effect to at once and in what direction the remaining suggestions should be improved so that they may be acceptable. The members of the Committee may be paid a fee with the permission of the Government, if necessary, so that they may be able to give adequate time and early attention to the work.

CITY'S ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

Another item of interest is a resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding to the Corporation a letter from the Commissioner with an expression of the Committee's opinion that it is not advisable and feasible for the Corporation to undertake the work of sole distributors of electricity. The Commissioner stated that the proposal that the Municipality should undertake the work of sole distributors of electricity to the city was in his opinion impracticable and inadvisable, particularly in view of the fact that under the Deed of Concession they had given the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company "all such rights as the Corporation have or have power to grant to lay, conduct, fix, maintain and use electric cables, wires, lamps and apparatus along, over, under and upon the public streets for supplying electricity for the purposes of lights, heat, motive power and industrial and other proper objects" and have also agreed to protect the Company from competition.

The note prepared by the Executive Engineer on the subject stated that in view of the fact that the whole of the combined undertaking of the B. E. S. and T. Company, is to revert to the Corporation not earlier than the year 1947, it would hardly be proper or advisable for the Corporation at the present moment to try to replace the Company in their role as the sole distributors of the electric supply to the city. It has to be remembered also that the Company must have spent considerable sums of money in laying the distributory system throughout the whole city. To find funds for financing such a liability at the present time of monetary stringency would be a very difficult and tough problem to deal with. It would hardly be opportune for the Municipality to consult the several Hydro-Electric companies as to the terms on which they would agree to supply electric energy. Also in the circumstances it is extremely doubtful if Government will grant a license to the Municipality superseding the Bombay Electric License granted to the Brush Electrical Engineering Company for the supply of electrical energy to the public for all purposes except electric traction. Apart from the above consideration such concerns as that of electric distribution, are generally run more economically and efficiently by a private body like the B. E. S. and T. Co., than by a public body like the Corporation.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

A letter from the Secretary of the Schools Committee protesting against the cuts made by the Standing Committee to the tune of Rs. 1,26,000 in the Schools Fund Budget for 1928-29 is also on the agenda and likely to evoke a heated discussion. Two letters from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department will also be placed for the consideration of the Corporation. One of them refers to the appointment of a Committee to consider and report on the reorganisation of the primary and secondary school courses with a view to their co-ordination, etc., and the introduction of vocatonal and industrial training in primary and secondary schools. Government have appointed the Rev. Horace K. Wright, Principal, Union Training School, Ahmednagar, to be a member of the Committee in place of the Rev. L. S. Long resigned. The second letter regretted Government's inability to accede to the wishes of the Corporation on the subject of the appointment of two representatives of the Corporation on the Physical Training Committee and on the Primary and Secondary Education Committee respectively. The letter observed that the personnel of the Committees, as it stood, was inconveniently large and, included residents of Bombay and Government hoped the Municipality would send its experts as witnesses to give evidence before the Committee.

Among the several notices of motions tabled by the Councillors, one from Mr. R. S. Nekaljay requested the Commissioner to arrange for a water fountain and cattle trough to be erected somewhere near Parsi Statute as there was a great necessity for the same in the locality. Mr. N. M. Desai, seconded b yfourteen other members, will move the following resolution:—"That the Corporation are of opinion that in future whenever there is an occasion for the presentation of Councillors to any high personage, the procedure to be adopted should always be to introduce the Councillors before anybody else, who may be required to be presented on that occasion." Mr. Boman Behram has a resolution requesting the President to invite the attention of Government to the increasing number of thefts, docoities and burglaries occurring in various parts of the city and the consequent insecurity of life and property felt by the residents and to move Government to augment the ensuing year's budget provision for the police force of the city to admit of the force being adequately strengthened. A notice of motion from Dr. A. G. Viegas runs as follows:—"That the Corporation are of opinion that the fees paid to the members of the Standing Committee for their attendance at the meetings thereof should be done away with and that there shall ordinarily be one meeting of the Committee a month. That the President do request Government to amend the Municipal Act accordingly."

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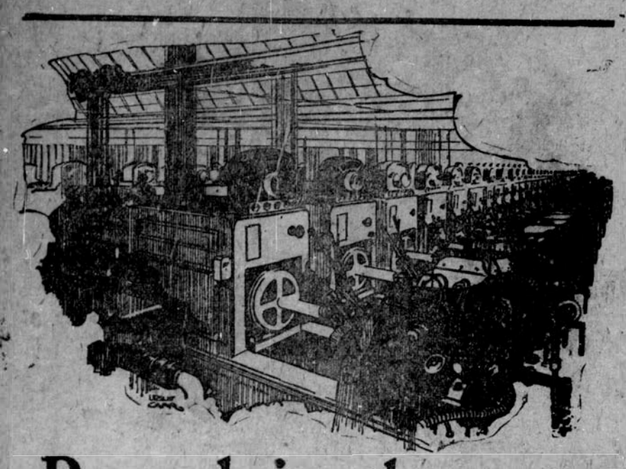

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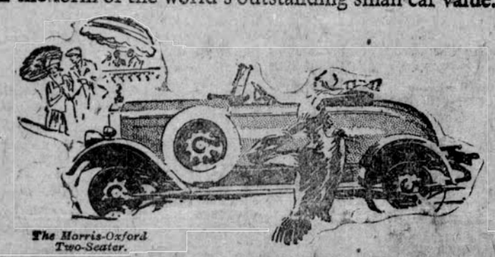

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LITIGATION AT EXHORBITANT COST

(Continued from page 8.)

only from among those engaged in other vocations, but in the legal profession as well. He also knows men still better gifted who were once active members of the Bar, but who on failing to secure a proper scope for their talents went into public life and are now numbered among the ranks of the highest of his countrymen. He therefore cannot understand why this unnatural state of affairs should exist and why a remedy cannot be found. It will come as surprise to many that the income of leading members of the Bombay Bar exceeds ten times as much as that of an average King's Counsel in good practice in England, and that too, in spite of the fact that we neither possess King's Counsel, nor men who could claim to be so many times their superior. One eminent Bombay Counsel once remarked that in his younger days the income of the best men in the Bombay Bar was under Rs. 4,000 a month, with the result that High Court Judgeships were coveted appointments in those days, to-day the acceptance of a Judgeship entails too large a sacrifice to be made by one in the front rank.

THE REASON WHY?

The explanation is very simple. The Bar, particularly the Bombay Bar, has managed to build up a form of trade unionism which is most intensive. Its rules and practices, though originally framed with the best of intentions, are working to the benefit of the few and are grinding down the majority. The rule against holding briefs passed in a time of great excitement removes the only safety valve which a dual system where the solicitor shares the work with the Counsel, possesses. Holding as it prevails in England, gives those who have not enough work, a scope both to earn an income by sharing with those whose briefs are held, as well as to build up a practice on their own. Here it has been stopped in a most ruthless manner. Holding of briefs in Bombay was never in fact in work at its best even in earlier days, for men in large practice here seldom displayed that generosity and businesslike give and take which prevails elsewhere. They are on the contrary obsessed with a sort of nervousness, lest holding may enable the public to discover better men who may deprive them of their share of takings. The result was that for a number of years practice was confined within the charmed circle of half a dozen Advocates. A period of great activity followed the year 1914, owing to the war. Some of the legal luminaries were tempted with a view to multiply their income by entrusting their overflowing briefs to a small number of their friends to be held for them—of course without remuneration. The game was carried too far, with the result that there was an uproar, but fortunately in the meanwhile a few more working units were manufactured who are now in the busy rank. But ultimately this process of producing more men for the active wing of the profession was put a stop to, as we said above, by a rule of the Bar which makes holding impossible. Thus once again an artificial monopoly is created. This artificial monopoly works a great hardship on the best of the men at the Bar. The most honourable among them are driven to the wall, the weaker and the most needy succumb to various temptations. The public has to pay prohibitive fees to those who have thus secured a monopoly in experience, though perhaps of no superior ability to the rest, and the standard of moral of the Bar, is in danger of being lowered day by day. The Bar itself is divided sharply on various questions. It is as we have said a trade union. There are however, smaller unions among this one mass of intellectual labour. Each of these unions is ruled, as all trade unions generally are, by the guiding factor of self-interest, more or less. The noble ideal of "the greatest good of the greatest number" does not always enter into human economic calculation. It seems to us, therefore, hopeless to expect any redress of this public grievance on the question under consideration, from our Bar as we know it. The remedy will have to be applied from without.

With this view it is proposed in course of these articles to consider the position with a view to see (1) what steps are necessary in order to provide the litigating public with expert legal assistance at a reasonable cost, and at the same time to discover, (2) by what method the great intellectual force represented by the highly trained legal labour force represented by the unemployed members of the profession can be utilised for public service. This large number, it must not be forgotten, has been trained at enormous cost both to the state and the individuals concerned and those who are neglecting them, still more those who are denying them their legitimate place in their profession are, to put it frankly, our national enemies. The remedy which seems obvious to us is the establishment of a special tribunal, say a City Court where suits with smaller stakes say under Rs. 10,000 and over Rs. 2,000 can be tried. In order to be sure of seeing that the efficiency of work of this Court is maintained to the highest pitch, we should prefer to see this Court work under the supervision of our High Court for which purpose it will have to be housed somewhere in the vicinity of the High Court premises. The questions as to details of its equipment and procedure we shall treat with, a little later, but meanwhile it will be interesting to display how the present machinery of procedure works in case of suits with smaller stakes, say a little over Rs. 2,000 in our High Court.

(To Be Continued).

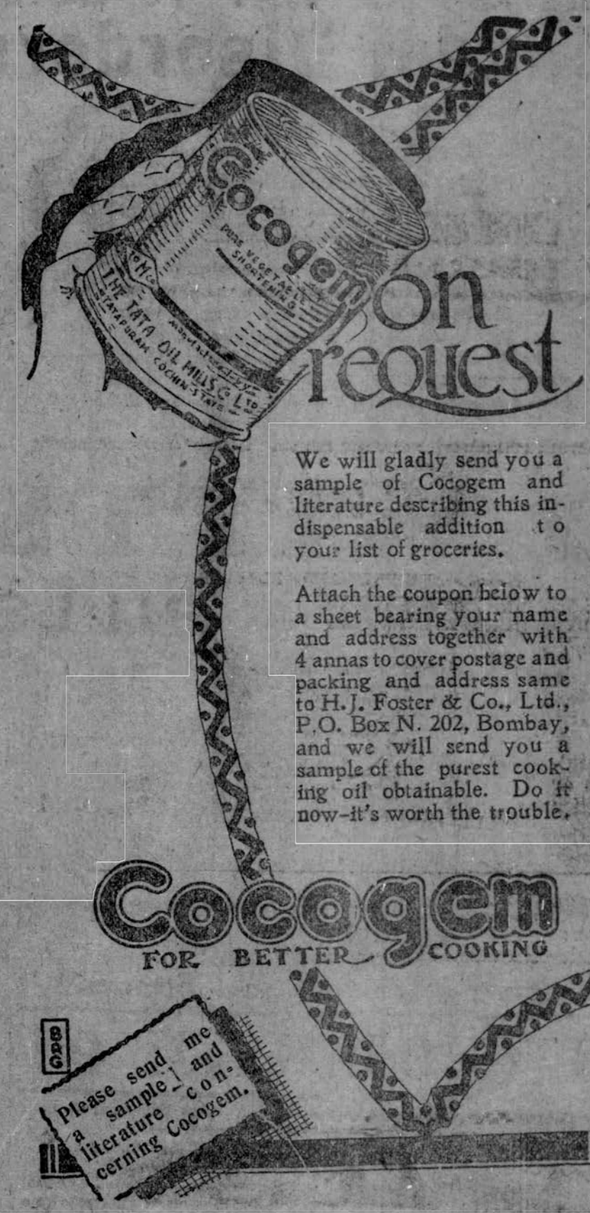
OUR MONEY MARKET AND CURRENCY MANAGEMENT

(Continued from page 8.)

ther. All monetary policy is ultimately directed to securing relative stability in price level and to meeting the monetary needs of the country at a relatively stable rate of interest. In other words, the monetary system and policy should be so elastic and automatic as to meet the necessary requirements of the business community without violently disturbing the money market. In the realisation of such an object, the adjustment of the volume of currency is an indispensable auxiliary. The seasonal demand of money during busy season can be easily met by the Government by adjustment of the Paper Currency Reserve. It is curious that even after after the provision of the emergency currency, the fluctuations in the bank rate have not appreciably decreased. It is true that the contact between credit and currency can be readily and effectively secured by the proposal to hand over to a Central Bank the privilege of note issue, thus mitigating the fluctuations in the bank rate. But if the policy that is to govern the Reserve Bank is the policy that has hitherto governed the management of Indian currency,—if its is to be directed primarily to maintaining stability of foreign exchanges with the result of starving our internal needs for currency and credit, we would rather allow things to drift for a time than be in a hurry to establish the Reserve Bank. It is only in a country like India, where monetary principles are beyond even the range of vision of her educated leaders of public opinion, that it is possible for the Government to justify as "Scientific" management a policy that enables it to divert the gold held in the Paper Currency Reserve to maintaining stability of foreign exchanges, and to criminally waste more than 33 crores worth of gold in this foolish attempt within a few months and this also at a time when the country has a substantial balance of trade in her favour and when her Finance Member goes on proclaiming to the ignorant public that he is securing a gold basis for India's currency system. Paper currency reserves are intended only for one purpose—that of securing the convertibility of paper money; and no civilised nation would tolerate a policy that tampers with these reserves and uses or throws away a substantial portion of this reserve in the flimsy attempt to maintain the artificial value of a silver coin in gold. Not only are such monstrous measures carried through; they are defended and lauded as "Scientific" currency management.

WANTED GOLD STANDARD.

Will our leaders awake to the situation? The Reserve Bank Bill with a gold bullion standard, if it is passed, will mean the vesting in the hands of the authorities concerned extraordinary powers of control over the money market which will be used for maintaining stability of her foreign exchanges,—a thing which is condemned by economic opinion the world over, and which with unforeseen changes in the silver market may be impossible to achieve—it will perpetuate more effectively than ever the wastage of all those enormous imports of the precious metals which might otherwise fructify the land and develop our agriculture and industries—it will mean the strangling of our economic development. If our leaders could insist on a full and effective gold standard, with the result that foreign exchanges will be left severely alone, a Reserve Bank will be a healthy measure for our economic life; but if the Gold Bullion Standard is to be accepted as the preliminary to the acceptance of the Bill, we would most earnestly appeal to the members of the Legislature to vote against the Bill. Will they realise that the question of a full and effective gold standard is more important than the question of the Directorate—and that the attack is to be primarily directed at the pernicious Gold Bullion Standard. The Gold Bullion Standard is no more a gold standard, than a statute or a photograph is a living man. It is a device under which our substantial gold reserves will be kept in London, under which our gold resources will be dissipated under which the enormous imports of gold will continue to disappear instead of being centralised for the development of our agriculture and our industries, and under which our money market will be controlled by our rulers not primarily in the interests of this country but for purposes dictated by our connection with Great Britain. If we commit this blunder now and accept the Reserve Bank Bill, we shall find it impossible in the future to evolve a monetary system suited to our need. If we refuse to pass this Bill, we shall have gained time for more careful consideration of our monetary problems; the adoption of the Reserve Bank Bill means the adoption of the Gold Bullion Standard, and the final abandonment of our hope for a full gold standard. We should be prepared to refuse to listen to the allluring stories about the advantages of a Central Bank, if these advantages can be obtained only by a permanent sacrifice to our demand for the genuine gold standard.



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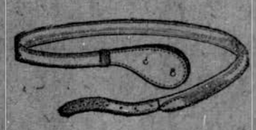

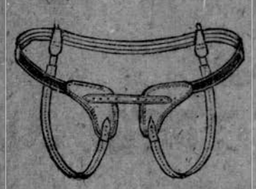

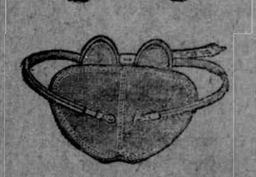

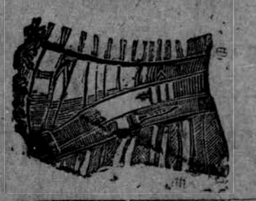

In every case of deformity amongst children and adults such as Rupture, Hernia, Abdominal Troubles, Umbilical Rupture, Floating Kidney, Flat Foot, Short Leg, Appendicitis etc. etc., our QUALIFIED specialist will carefully examine them before recommending an apparatus. Attached to our Deformity Institution we have X-Ray Department where we examine, if necessary, patients under X-Ray for accurate and scientific diagnosis.

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POWELL'S TRUSSES are very easy to fit, possess great adaptability, give absolute satisfaction and yet their prices are most reasonable. Our process of making trusses depends as fully on hand skill and experienced judgement as on our unsurpassed Factory facilities which enable us to meet your requirements in the most satisfactory manner.

EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

"We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL & CO. for free treatment over a period of more than eight months, of two young girls about four years old, who had been rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago from the famine-stricken districts of Kathiawad. These girls who could hardly formerly crawl on the ground and were a source of great anxiety to us, are, we are glad to say quite able to walk about without the least difficulty, thanks to the marvellous cure effected by these gentlemen."

N. POWELL &CO., Bombay 4.

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TO
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૧૫૦૦૦૦ રોગી પચાસ વર્ષમાં સારા કરનાર હકીમ.

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अमेरिका आणि युरोपात यशस्वी नामांकित
અમેરિકા અને યુરોપમાં પ્રખ્યાતી પામેલ

Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan
حکیم حاجی نواب علیخان کاصاحب نواب دار الملک

Sir,

This is to certify that Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan is an expert in his science of healing, in as much as, he has almost cured one this day of an old standing *i.e.* twenty years' complaint of indigestion which proved hopeless under the treatment of eminent specialist earned in the Western method. The said Hakim did for me what almost every consultant in Bombay had miserably failed. I strongly wish sufferers from stomach trouble to give a fair trial to the indigenous system especially that of the said Hakim Sahib.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd) O. K RELE.

hatriya Nivas,
Girgaum, Bombay.

PLAGUE IN SOUTHERN REGISTRATION DIST.

DHARWAR MOST AFFECTED

The Director of Information, Bomboy, writes:—

The progress reports of Plague epidemic in the Southern Registration District show that since November last, there has been a steady fall in the number of attacks and deaths. During November there were 653 attacks and 434 deaths in the whole Registration District as compared with 339 attacks and 216 deaths during the first four weeks of December. The number of attacks and deaths in the first week of November was 249 and 162 and since then there has been a steady decline up to the 3rd week of December when the total number of attacks and deaths amounted to only 89 and 45 respectively. During the 4th week ending December 24 however, a slight increase was noticed, the total number of attacks being 111 and deaths 73.

DHARWAR MOST AFFECTED.

The Dharwar District has been the worst affected area. It returned 433 attacks and 223 deaths in November, while the corresponding figures in December were 220 and 129. Kod, Gadag, Ranebennur and Ron talukas were among the affected rural areas, while among the towns affected may be mentioned Gadag, Betegiri and Ranebennur. Belgaum District returned 70 attacks and 50 deaths in December as against 145 and 81 in the preceding month, Bijapur 17 and 13 against 50 and 37, and Kanara 32 and 24 against 27 and 21.

ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATIONS.

Anti-plague inoculations are playing an important part in checking the progress of the epidemic. Up to date 24,931 inoculations are reported to have been given, 12,783 in Belgaum; 8,768 in Dharwar; 784 in Bijapur and 2,596 in Kanara. All Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris of affected talukas and petas and Presidents of Municipalities are encouraging anti-plague inoculations and ratting operations are being carried on.

HOW THE COMMISSION WILL PROCEED?

BIRKENHEAD PREPARED FOR ALL OPPOSITION

London correspondent of the "Leader" writing on December 15 says:—

There have been no further developments here in reference to the Statutory Commission. The preliminary arrangements are going forward without regard to the storm of protest which the action of the Government has evoked in India. Even Lord Birkenhead must have been impressed with the volume and almost complete unanimity of this protest, but he is said to cherish the belief that the threatened boycott will break down when the testing time comes. He is prepared for the continued, resolute resistence of the Congress party, assisted by an influential section of the Liberals and a considerable body of Moslems; but even if all these powerful elements combine in refusing to co-operate with the Commission, there are still (in Lord Birkenhead's view) important communities and interests who will desire to put their case before the Commissioners.

The general opinion at Whitehall seems to be that the opposition to the Government policy in this matter will reach its peak at the forthcoming Congress in Madras after which it is expected that moderating tendencies will begin to reveal themselves. The Secretary of State is building his hopes in part upon the possible development of differences amongst those who are at present united in their repudiation of the parliamentary inquiry. It is one thing, he says, to agree to a general proposion in favour of non-Co-operation and quite another to decide as to the form and extent of the measures by which to give effect to it.

The Commissioners themselves are also expected to play some part in placating certain sections of Indian opinion as soon as they arrive in the country and here I must add that many of those who were [illegible] to the exclusion of Indians from [illegible] Commission are also hopeful that the free hand which has been given to Sir John Simon and his colleagues (as particularly indicated in the speech of the Prime Minister) will enable them to associate the Committee of the Indian Legislature if it is ever appointed in their investigation in such a way as to remove some of the objections which have been raised in India. It is further confidently believed that when the Commissioners begin to establish personal contact with representative Indians on the spot the situation will be eased sufficiently to allow the inquiry to proceed with some prospects of success. In the last resort, so it is argued by those who will not acknowledge the strength of Indian conviction on this subject, the task of the Commission could be carried out even if most of the present political leaders of India persist in standing aloof—which is what the ostrich thought when he decided to bury his head in the sand.

Hindus and Muslims of Pandharkawada in a public meeting presided over by Mr. Hajee Ibrahim Dawood Hindu Hasan duly and proved for eternal peace to his noble soul and sympathized with his family in their bereavement.

DEMAND FOR KHADI IN CEYLON

RESULT OF GANDHIJIS RECENT VISIT

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

The organisers of the All-India Khadi Exhibition write:—

Mr. Gandhi has by his recent and first tour in Ceylon been able to arouse a lot of enthusiasm in the Ceylonese for the Khadi movement. In the wake of his return there has been an ever-increasing demand and at the invitation of some public men of Ceylon, the Khadi Bhandar of Bombay which is the Bombay sales branch of the All-India Spinners' Association have decided to send out to Ceylon their representatives headed by that indefatigable khadi worker Mr. Harjivanbhai Kotak with a large stock of khadi which will be hawked throughout Ceylon. The Bombay Khadi Bhandar was running a branch in the All-India Khadi Exhibition, Madras. Among the 20 Khadi depots from all parts of India which were running in the Exhibition premises, they topped the list in the matter of sales. Stocking as they do, Khadi of all varieties and counts in various prints, dyes, embroidery, colours etc., they are well fitted to undertake this fraternal mission. They have taken care to include in their stock which they are taking to Ceylon all their varieties.

It is earnestly hoped that Ceylon will extend a hearty welcome to this fraternal mission and make it impossible for the party to come back with even a yard of the stock they are taking to Ceylon. What they are now sending is their first instalment. Their stock at Bombay is large enough to cope with a reasonably large demand in Ceylon, and the party will be kept on replenished with fresh strikes as the stock with them runs out.—Free Press.

HYDERABAD WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Jan. 5.

Lady Barton presiding over the conference of the Hyderabad Women's Association for Educational Advancement strongly advocated the formulation of public opinion which she said not only went to make the law but sometimes excelled the law. She declared that Sir Hari Singh Gour's Age of Consent Bill was defeated because it was not backed up by public opinion.

Characterising the conference as epoch-making Lady Barton asked them to bestir themselves and to bring pressure to bear on Government by convincing them of their whole-hearted desire for adhancement. She specially urged the reformation of the child marriage system suoling the words of the Maharanee of Baroda in her address at the Poona Conference that the educational advancement of India rested solely on the removal of child marriage.

COMPULSORY FREE EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.

The conference then passed several resolutions. One of them moved by Mrs. Humayun Mirza urged compulsory free education for girls upp to the age of eleven and another moved by Mrs. Hydari declared that Government ought to be approached for financial help and other facilities for the compulsory education of girls. A resolution was adopted that the Begum of Bhopal should be elected president of the Delhi Conference.

A dozen delegates were then elected for the Delhi conference including Mrs. Rustumjee, Mrs. Humayn Mirza, Mrs. Angler and Mrs. Pillay.—A. P.

"HIGH-CASTE" HINDU CONVENTION AT AHMEDABAD

Visalnagara Nagar Convention, held its first session at Kalol lately under the presidentship of Mr. Girdharlal D. Mehta with the object of forming a Central Association of Caste people based on the principles of "Justice and Equality". It is supported by leading caste people from different places all over India among those being R. S. Dr. Shamkerlal K. Vyas, Mr. Manilal D. Jani, Mr. Shivrai Jha, Mr. Hiralal Navalram and Maniben. In the evening a Garba Party was arranged by the Visalnagara Nagar Stri Samaj of Ahmedabad under the guidance of Maniben and this function was greatly enjoyed by all.

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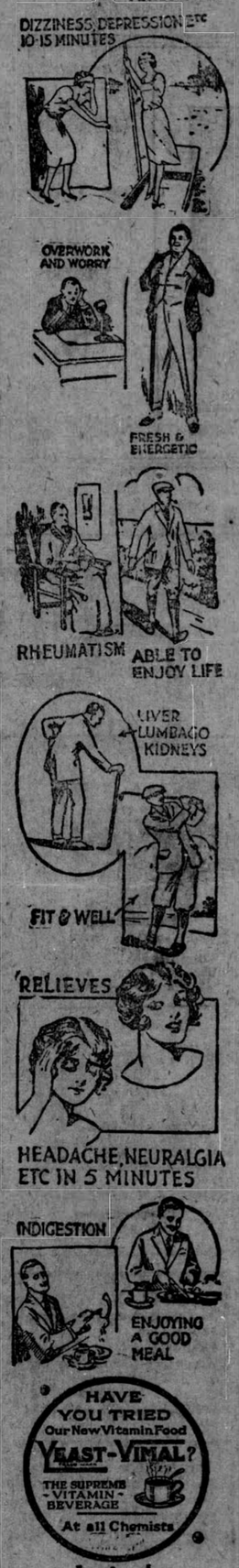
Take a tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minutes.
In his articles on Health, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane has emphasised the importance of Vitamin B as a tonic which causes the nerves to function properly. And in his list of essential foods he mentions YEAST as rich in VITAMIN B.
YEAST-VITE IS RICH IN VITAMIN B.



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£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 45,000 letters from satisfied users in less than five years, which are open to inspection.

28,000—M. C. Bristowe; Please post me (urgent) another 24 bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite. They are wonderful, and I am anxious to continue them for three patients without a break.
28,001—H. H. S. of Canton: Kindly mail me via Siberia, two bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite (containing 700 tablets in each.) I have found them very beneficial for my complaint—neuritis.
28,014—Mrs. E. A. F., Reading: I am speaking the truth when I say they have really put new life into me and I would not be without them.
28,013—Mrs. F. Hangiteon: Allow me to thank you for your wonderful Yeast-Vite—they are a blessing to my husband and self—and you may be sure we shall never be without them.
28,002— E. K. L. Singapore: Your Yeast-Vite has done wonders to my family and myself—It has not failed in any case that I have tried.
28,028—G. A., West Ealing: I am delighted with the effect of Yeast-Vite Tablets, as I have been very run down, anaemic, and depressed for some time and already so much better, activity being increased.
28,026—M. N. T., Bristol: I am writing to say how perfectly marvellous are your Yeast-Vite Tablets. They are indeed a pure "Health Restorer" apart from stopping neuralgia within five minutes after having pain for weeks.
28,012—A. D. Sandiacre: I have been a sufferer from headaches and stomach troubles until I tried your Yeast-Vite Tablets, and I am glad to say after two doses I have received great benefit from them. I shall always recommend them.
28,023—Nurse L.: I suffer a great deal with headaches, which make me irritable and very miserable, but whenever I feel them coming I just take two Yeast-Vite Tablets and feel a different woman. I shall never be without them now.
28,039—Mrs. E., Surrey: When I started taking Yeast-Vite I was quite ill and not able to do my work or take any food but milk. Now I can do both, and advise my friends to sample them as they have done me so much good.
28019—Miss A. B.; It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you of the benefit I have received through using your Yeast-Vite Tablets. I have been using them for about two months now, and have had wonderful results.
28,034—E. M. C., Harrogate: I certainly think your Yeast-Vite are splendid my neuralgia is quite gone, and I feel heaps better. In future I shall always keep some by me.
28,021—Nurse E. A. D.: I have found them splendid for nerve cases and in all rectal troubles. They are unequalled in my experience of 20 years' nursing.
28,047—A. J. G., New Cross: I feel I must write in appreciation of the benefit I have received from Yeast-Vite. For many years I have been subject to colds at the least change of temperature and a continual sufferer of headaches, but now I am glad to say I have never felt better in my life.
28,025—N. Mc. D., Worcester: I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism for years, and get very little sleep with pain but I find if I take two Yeast-Vite Tablets at night they soothe my nerves and I get a better night.
28,044—E. R. F., Kensington: As a sufferer of over twenty years from severe morning sickness and nerve trouble it may interest you to know that your Yeast-Vite Tablets have cured me. I have tried every advertised cure with no result until I saw years. I was better after the first few doses and have continued ever since.
28,022—Nurse, S. F., Gloucester: A wide experience of your celebrated Yeast-Vite Tablets enables me to speak in the very highest terms of their efficacy.
28,020—E. C., Maidenhead: I am writing to tell you how beneficial I have proved Yeast-Vite Tablets to be. I was thoroughly run-down and my nerves were a perfect wreck, but after taking a bottle of Yeast-Vite I felt myself again. I shall recommend them wherever I can.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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It thoroughly Invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigou to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion of food also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle

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It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of
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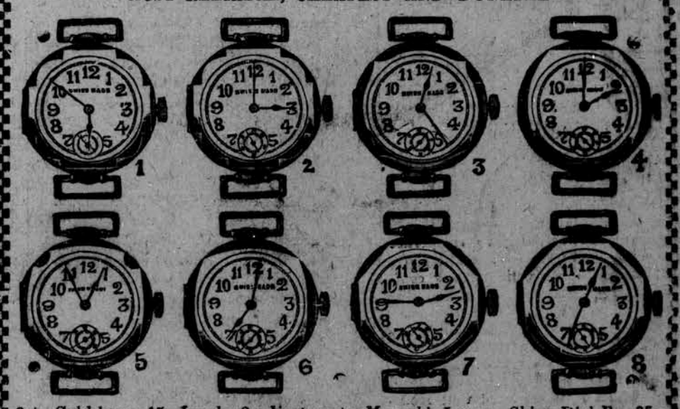

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